

Minnesota journalism from 1858 to 1865 /

MINNESOTA JOURNALISM FROM 1858 TO 1865.*

* Read at monthly meetings of the Executive Council, April 10, 1905, November 12, 1906, and March 11, 1907. Mr. Johnston had previously read a series of five papers on "Minnesota Journalism in the Territorial Period," published in the Historical Collections of this Society, Volume X (Part 1), pages 247–351.

BY DANIEL S. B. JOHNSTON.

Sixth Paper, 1858 to 1860.

No force in the world today is more potent than journalism; no soldier is more honored than he who serves in its ranks, and no service equals that of the pioneer newspaper in the early beginnings and upbuilding of territory and state.

This paper is the sixth in the series of the history of journalism in Minnesota. Five papers already printed cover the territorial period. This paper dates from May 11th, 1858, the day Minnesota was admitted as a state, and closes at December 31st, 1860.

THE FIRST EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

It is generally supposed that the excellent history of Minnesota editorial conventions, which Mr. H. P. Hall has compiled, dates back to their beginnings. Two earlier conventions were held, however, prior to those of which he writes, one being in St. Paul, June 3d, 1858, and the other in Mankato, June 4th, 1862. The minutes of the convention held in St. Paul read as follows:

"The convention met according to previous notice. Columbus Stebbins, editor of the Hastings Independent, was elected chairman of the preliminary organization. A committee

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of seven was appointed to present business; and A. J. Van Vorhes, Dr. Foster, W. A. Croffut, W. C. Dodge, C. B. Hensley, Marshall Robinson, and Charles Brown, constituted that committee.

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“The convention was permanently organized by the election of Columbus Stebbins, president; Frederick Somers and A. J. Van Vorhes, vice presidents; and David Blakeley and D. S. B. Johnston, secretaries. A. J. Van Vorhes, T. M. Newson, and James Mills, were appointed to draft a constitution and report at a meeting which was ordered to be held on the next anniversary of Franklin's birthday, January 17, 1859.

“W. A. Croffut, Dr. Foster, and J. K. Averill, were appointed to select suitable persons to deliver an oration and read a poem on that occasion.

“Publication of general and local laws, uniform rates for subscription and advertising, establishment of paper manufactures in the state, and increase of prices for publication of legal advertisements, were advised by resolution.”

Those present at the above meeting were A. J. Van Vorhes, of the Stillwater Messenger; Frederick Somers, of the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat; David Blakeley, Bancroft Pioneer; D. S. B. Johnston, St. Anthony Express; Dr. Thomas Foster, St. Paul Minnesotian; W. A. Croffut, St. Anthony News; T. M. Newson, St. Paul Times; James Mills, Pioneer and Democrat; J. K. Averill, Winona Times; W. C. Dodge, Shakopee Free Press; Marshall Robinson, Glencoe Register; Charles Brown, Brownsville Herald; and C. B. Hensley, Mankato Independent.

The day appointed in St. Paul for the adjourned meeting of this first editorial convention in the winter of 1859 passed, and I did not think of it and it is doubtful if any of the other Minnesota editors did.

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January 17th, 1860, came, and the Pioneer and Democrat thus tersely refers to it: "If the printers who are supposed to be most interested in its appropriate celebration have made no preparations to observe it, we can do no more than call attention to the anniversary."

THE SECOND EDITORIAL CONVENTION

was held in Mankato, June 4th, 1862. A. J. Van Vorhes, of the Stillwater Messenger, was chairman; and Orville Brown, of the Faribault Republican, secretary. The other editors present were William R. Marshall, St. Paul Press; Louis E. Fisher, St. Paul Pioneer; D. Sinclair, Winona Republican; D. Blakeley, Rochester Post; W. H. Mitchell, Rochester Republican; Frederick Driscoll, Belle Plaine Journal; Martin Williams, St. Peter Tribune; N. B. Hyatt, Blue Earth City News; Col. John H. Stevens, Glencoe Register; 185 J. H. McKenney, Chatfield Democrat; J. C. Wise, Mankato Record; C. B. Hensley, Mankato Independent; and James J. Green, Minnesota Statesman.

The committee to draft a constitution and by-laws were Van Vorhes, Marshall, Sinclair, Col. Stevens, and McKenney.

The committee on a uniform schedule for job work and advertising were Blakeley, Hensley, Wise, Fisher, and Green. This committee was to prepare and furnish a copy of the price schedule to each editor in the state for examination and concurrence. The secretary was to invite each editor in the state to meet in a third editorial convention, October 22, 1862. A final account of the June meeting was published June 21, 1862, in the Republican, of Preston, Fillmore county, and it is from that issue that I take this record.

Either Mr. Brown did not invite, or the war made the editors forget, as I can find no trace of even an attempt to hold the adjourned meeting at the time appointed.

I find no further attempt made to hold conventions until February 20th, 1867, when the next editorial convention was held, as H. P. Hall continues the record.

CORRECTIONS OF THE FIFTH PAPER IN THE TERRITORIAL SERIES.

Sickness and death in my family, coming about the time my papers on "Minnesota Journalism in the Territorial Period" went to the printer, prevented the final revision of my last preceding paper. I afterward found that one Territorial newspaper, the Minnesota Posten, had been left out; and two, the Northfield Journal and the Hastings Weekly Ledger, were included, which did not belong in the Territorial period. Therefore I make my correction of number five in number six of the series.

The Minnesota Posten should immediately precede the notice of the Belle Plaine Inquirer, and the numbering onward for the next seven pages should be increased by one. Taking out the Northfield Journal and the Hastings Weekly Ledger, mentioned in the closing part of the notice of the Hastings Daily Ledger, leaves seventy-five weekly journals, instead of seventy-six, of the total Territorial papers.

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THE MINNESOTA POSTEN.

November 7th, 1857, a paper called the Minnesota Posten was started in Red Wing. It was a weekly and was published by E. Norelius and J. Enberg about a year, when it was united with the Newlandit of Chicago. My authority for this is Robert Gronberger of Forest Lake, Chisago county, Minn. The Posten was the sixty-seventh paper started in the Territory. This disturbs the order of the list of Territorial newspapers, making the Belle Plaine Inquirer the sixty-eighth, the Folkets Röst the sixty-ninth, the New Ulm Pioneer the seventieth, the St. Cloud Visitor the seventy-first, the Winona Times the seventy-second, the Minneapolis Gazette the seventy-third, the Rochester Free Press the seventy-fourth, and the Shakopee Reporter the seventy-fifth and last of the Territorial series.

The Northfield Journal, the first of the two papers that I included in the Territorial period by mistake, went in carelessly without date. The fact is, the first number of that paper was

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printed early in June, 1858, and Minnesota was admitted as a state May 11th, 1858. The Journal, therefore, was not a Territorial paper.

The Hastings Daily Ledger will be counted number seven of the Minnesota dailies, as I have it in paper five of the Territorial series; and the Weekly Ledger, which did not begin until after the daily had run a year, as I stated plainly, but which I carelessly counted as the seventy-sixth and last weekly established in the Territory, should be there omitted. Both the Northfield Journal and Weekly Ledger will appear in this paper, where they belong.

While making corrections, I want to make one regarding Earle S. Goodrich, long the forceful editor of the Pioneer and Democrat, now a part of the Pioneer Press. My first paper on Journalism in the Territorial period gave the date of his birth as July 27th, 1827. It should be July 20th, a week earlier.

I have studiously aimed to have these papers go into print free from mistakes. In view of the circumstances, I trust that these errors will be pardoned.

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THE TORCH.

When Samuel Ludvigh assumed control of the Minnesota Staats Zeitung in May, 1858, he brought with him a German quarterly, called The Torch, which he had edited in Baltimore. He tried to transplant it in St. Paul, but it did not live long enough to get acclimated. As it was not a Minnesota product, I have not counted it.

FOLKETS RÖST (PEOPLE'S VOICE).

This Democratic Norwegian paper, which I had difficulty in placing in my fifth paper of the Territorial series, because it seemed to have no editor, I have lately traced to Ole Nelson, a bright young Scandinavian. He ran it in the Pioneer Press rooms only a few months. He joined the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was killed shortly afterward.

THE NORTHFIELD JOURNAL,

which slipped into the Territorial list without date, was started early in June, 1858. My authority for this is the Mantorville Express, which says under date of June 5th, 1858, "We have just received the first number of the Northfield Journal, Republican in politics, and edited by R. A. Hoag, recently of the Cannon Falls Bulletin." Lowell B. Hoag and his brother, R. A. Hoag, started the Bulletin, as stated in paper four of the Territorial series. The Northfield Journal was afterward begun by them in Northfield, and was run until early in the sixties. It was the seventy-sixth weekly started in Minnesota, and the first after the state was admitted to the Union.

LOWELL B. HOAG.

Lowell B. Hoag, who I think was editor of these papers, was born in Bristol, Vermont, January 19th, 1830. In the fall of 1857 he came to Cannon Falls, and, with his brother, R. A. Hoag, started a weekly paper called the Cannon Falls Bulletin. In April, 1858, he moved the plant to Northfield, and early in June began the Northfield Journal, as has been stated. In 1861 he discontinued the Journal, and the press and material went to Rochester, Minnesota, and was used to run the Rochester Republican. In August, 1862, Hoag enlisted, and three years after came out of the service a captain. In 1870 he moved to his farm near Northfield, and that is the last I know of him.

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THE MINNESOTA STATESMAN.

The Minnesota Statesman, of St. Peter, Nicollet county, was the seventy-seventh newspaper established in Minnesota, and the second after Minnesota became a state. Its editor and proprietor was James J. Green, noticed in the fifth paper of this series as the editor of the Traverse des Sioux Reporter. The date of first issue was June 11, 1858, and the last that appears in the Historical Society library was dated December 23, 1859. The

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history of Nicollet county says, however, that it was not discontinued until some time in 1864.

THE CLEVELAND LEADER.

Thomas M. Perry, who lately died at St. Peter, was publisher of the St. Peter Courier until it was discontinued in July, 1858. Perry then took the plant to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, and established the Leader, which he ran until the Presidential campaign of 1860. He then closed the Leader office and returned to St. Peter, where he ran the Little Giant during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign. The Leader was the seventy-eighth Minnesota weekly newspaper.

THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT.

The seventy-ninth newspaper, and the fourth after Minnesota became a state, was the St. Cloud Democrat. It was started with the material of the St. Cloud Visitor, whose record of disaster was described in the fifth paper of this series.

It was owned and edited by Jane G. Swisshelm, the former editor of the Visitor, and its name illustrates the curious contradictions of her character. A radical of the extreme type, she believed that her paper should be named the Democrat, as an exponent of true democracy, and that the Democratic party, as then constituted, had no right to the name.

The date of its first issue was August 5, 1858. It was a six-column Republican sheet, and she conducted it until it was sold to W. B. Mitchell, June 11, 1863. November 26, 1863, Mitchell enlarged it to seven columns, and September 13, 1866, to nine columns. Its name was then changed to the St. Cloud Journal, and later to the St. Cloud Journal-Press, and under the latter name it is still running.

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A STATE DINNER.

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Mrs. Swisshelm once entertained Governor Ramsey, Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, and State Treasurer Scheffer, and, the plates running short, she placed squares of paper before her guests as substitutes. In return she was invited to dinner at the residence of Governor Ramsey in St. Paul. On her return to St. Cloud, she writes in the Democrat how pleased she was with the informally democratic way of serving dinner. She says:

Eureka! Dinner without sauce plates. Oh, my, but it was a relief to get our meat and all the vegetables and sauce to be eaten with it on a large plate, to be disposed of at leisure, and not be required to take charge of half a dozen plates, one of fowl and potato, one of oysters, one of cranberry, one of cabbage, one of tomato, etc., etc., and so on, according to the usual having company programme.

MEDFORD VALLEY ARGUS.

The history of Steele county says that the Medford Valley Argus was begun in Medford, Steels county, about the middle of August, 1858. Francis and Sully were the publishers, and the material of the defunct Owatonna Register was used. The paper was a failure and the material was soon shipped back to Owatonna, and with it H. M. Sheetz, the former editor of the Register began the Owatonna Journal. It was Republican in politics. Mr. Sheetz died in Owatonna, October 16, 1859, and it is further stated that his widow tried to run the paper, but after a short time had to give it up. This would place the beginning of the Journal at some date prior to October, 1859, whereas from the copies of the Owatonna Journal in the Historical Society Library that paper dates back only to April, 1863. Sheetz probably started the paper as stated, it was suspended by Mrs. Sheetz, and afterward was started again under a new administration. If the history of Steele county is correct, it is another case of Journal No. 1 and No. 2. The Argus was the eightieth newspaper started in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL, NO. 1.

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Although the Minneapolis Journal, which I have named the eighty-first Minnesota newspaper, was started some time in September, 1858, while I was running the St. Anthony Express, I do not remember its exact date of beginning nor how long it lasted. 190 Nor can I get this information from history, biography, or any other source. There are no files in the library or elsewhere that I can find. It was Republican in politics. C. H. Pettit was the owner, Minneapolis its place of issue, and John G. Williams, a well known newspaper man of early days, its editor.

THE FREEBORN COUNTY EAGLE,

of which Volume I, No. 1, is in the Historical Library, was published in Albert Lea, Freeborn county, and was started September 18, 1858. It was run with the material of the Southern Minnesota Star, which started in July, 1857, ran about eight months, and died from lack of support. The material of the Star lay idle a few months and was then sold under foreclosure by George S. Ruble, and went to Alfred P. Swineford, one of the former proprietors of the Star. Swineford then started the Freeborn County Eagle, as above stated. It was a six-column paper, and Democratic like its predecessor, the Star. Swineford made a lively paper of it until February 26, 1859, when it went into the hands of Isaac Botsford, who changed its politics to Republican. May 19, 1860, the Eagle died, and the material went back to George S. Ruble, who held the larger interests in its stock and fixtures. It was the eighty-second paper started in Minnesota, and the seventh after Minnesota became a state.

EARLY JOURNALISTIC POETRY.

The following take-off on a female fashion of early journalistic days I have found in one of the country newspapers of those times. It is a parody on "The Old Sexton," and it is unnecessary to add that it belongs to the hoop-skirt period of our national history.

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"Nigh to a church that was newly made Stood a lady fair, and thus she said: 'Too bad! too bad! I here must wait, While they measure the breadth of this open gate. Alas, it is only nine by six, I see; Too narrow, too narrow, alas, for me!' And she sighed, from her quivering lips so thin, "I cannot get in, I cannot get in."

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A correspondent of the Journal of Louisville, Kentucky, said that the ladies of Mantorville, Dodge county, seldom bought shoes smaller than sevens. To this a local poet replied in the Mantorville Express, as follows:

May he who thus has dared To write this wicked slander, Be doomed to pass through life unpaired, A hissing, squawking, gooseless gander.

THE MOWER COUNTY MIRROR.

Volume I, No. 1, of the Mower County Mirror was dated September 30, 1858. It was printed in Austin, Mower county, and was the eighty-third paper in Minnesota. Its publisher was Rufus K. Crum, and David Blakeley, its editor. It was a seven-column Republican sheet. January 6, 1859, Blakeley sold to Crum, and, there being but one paper in the county, Crum made the paper independent, with the proviso that should a Democratic paper be started the Mirror was again to become Republican.

August 4, 1859, the paper again became Republican, with Alexander Ramsey for governor at the head of its editorial columns, and September 1, 1859, Blakeley went back as its editor. September 22, Crum retired, and Blakeley Brothers, consisting of David and C. H. Blakeley, became its owners, and the name was changed to the Minnesota Mirror. It ran until the latter part of 1859, when it was discontinued, the material being removed to Rochester; and on November 5, 1859, the Rochester City Post began. The Chatfield Democrat of October 29, 1859, makes the announcement of this change, which is the nearest I can come to the date of final issue of the Mirror.

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The biographical sketch of David Blakeley appeared in the fifth paper of the Territorial series.

NEWS LETTER, NO. 1.

Concerning the first News letter, I have only the testimony of J. Fletcher Williams, who early in 1859 was local editor of the St. Paul Minnesotian. He says, under date of January 8th, 1859, that the News Letter of Owatonna, Steele county, had died January 1st, 1859, aged five weeks. That would make its beginning December 4th, 1858, and that is all I can find about it. It was old 192 enough for a name and date, and, as there was another News letter begun in Owatonna in March, 1860, I have named it News Letter No. 1, listing it as the eighty-fourth among the Minnesota journals.

THE STILLWATER DEMOCRAT, NO. 1.

Volume I, No. 1, of the first Stillwater Democrat is dated December 11, 1858. It was the eighty-fifth Minnesota journal. L. F. Spaulding and C. P. Lane were the editors and publishers. It was a seven-column Democratic sheet, published in Stillwater. The last number in the Historical Society library is dated February 2, 1861. The Freeborn County Standard of March 2, 1861, said it had suspended. The files of the Stillwater Democrat, No. 2, show that it was not started until 1888.

THE MINNESOTA PATRIOT.

The first issue of the Minnesota Patriot was dated December 25, 1858. It was started in Wabasha, and S. S. Burleson was its editor and proprietor. It was six columns in size, Democratic in politics, and the eighty-sixth Minnesota newspaper in regular series. It was made the official paper of Wabasha, May 3, 1859. In the March 19, 1859, issue of the Patriot, H. C. Simpson figures as associate editor. He retired August 13, 1859, and Burleson continued. Simpson said in the Wabasha Journal, its successor, that the Patriot

lived thirty-six weeks. That would make its last issue August 27, 1859, which is probably correct. The Patriot was the last paper begun in the year 1858.

THE MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

was really a continuation of the Minnesota Republican, which I have noted as discontinued. As the News started under different owners and editors, it must be classed as a new paper, notwithstanding the fact that it went right along with the volume and number of the Republican, as though nothing had happened. The change from the Republican was made January 6th, 1859. The history of the Republican and News has already been given, so that I do not need to refer to it further in this connection. The State News was the eighty-seventh newspaper in regular course in Minnesota.

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EDWIN CLARK.

These papers cannot refer to the publishers or owners of journals, distinctively as such, to any length. It would make the series too bulky to do so. But where a man acted in both capacities, although he was prominent mainly on the financial and publishing side of the newspaper, I aim to give him due credit. This is specially due to Edwin Clark of the Minnesota State News, for, without his persistent determination to establish it, there would have been no State News.

Mr. Clark was born in Bridgewater, New Hampshire, February 25, 1834. His ancestry in New England dates back to 1630, and his family has been prominent and influential from the colonial period to the present. His education was obtained in the common schools and academies of New England. He began his business life as a teacher, at the early age of seventeen, taught two terms, then learned the printing business, and on May 23, 1857, landed in St. Paul, Minnesota. Though it was spring time, no grass grew under his feet. Within three months, he had formed a partnership with W. A. Croffut, and had purchased from Charles G. Ames the Minnesota Republican plant; and on September 28, 1857, they

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issued the first number of the Falls Evening News. The history of that daily was given in the fifth of this series of papers, and there is no need of further reference to it here.

After disposing of the News, Mr. Clark was in 1865 appointed United States Indian agent for the Chippewas, his commission being signed by president Lincoln only two days prior to his assassination. The following year Mr. Clark was reappointed. He built the agency buildings at Leech Lake and the first steamboat on the lake, and burned the first kiln of brick north of Little Falls, Minnesota. After his Indian agency terminated, he laid out the city of Melrose in Stearns county, and built the first dam, mill, and store there, in 1867; and from that time to 1873, his mill largely supplied the northwest country with flour as far as Devils Lake and Fort Garry. In 1895 Mr. Clark returned to Minneapolis, where he has since resided and given considerable time to the upbuilding of the Territorial Pioneer Association.

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URIAH THOMAS.

Uriah Thomas, the editorial successor of W. A. Croffut of the Minnesota State News, was born in Norristown, Pa., February 9th, 1829. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., about 1852. In September, 1855, he came to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with H. B. Hancock, a twin brother of General Winfield S. Hancock, and opened a loan, law and real estate office under the name of Hancock & Thomas. He was active in church work and an early member of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis.

In October, 1859, Mr. Thomas purchased from W. A. Croffut his half interest in the Falls Evening News and Minnesota State News, and November 5th, 1859, the first number under the new management was issued. The partnership of Thomas & Clark was continued until October, 1863, when the News office was sold to William S. King.

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Mr. Thomas was Secretary and Regent of the University of Minnesota from February, 1860, to August, 1863, and during some of the time acted as private secretary to Governor Ramsey.

In the summer of 1863 he was appointed Assistant U. S. Treasury Agent, and was stationed at Beaufort, N. C. When the rebels threatened that place, the government property was removed to Newbern for safety. Owing to exposure and hardship in the trenches at Newbern, he contracted a disease of the hip joint, and in October, 1864, was taken to Doylestown, Pa., where he died October 14th, 1865.

Mr. Thomas was an honest, careful, painstaking journalist, and was thoroughly effective in any position to which in his short business career he was called.

THE ST. ANTHONY ADVERTISER.

The St. Anthony Advertiser, or "Gray's Seven by Nine," as Croffut used to call it, was a semi-weekly paper that was started by George Gray February 1st, 1859. Gray worked on my old paper, the St. Anthony Express, in 1857 and 1858. He then bought the plant of one of Ignatius Donnelly's short-lived papers at Nininger. With the outfit he printed the Advertiser to June 1st, 1859. He then sold out to Donnelly and Haven, and shortly afterward it was discontinued. It was the eighty-eighth paper printed in Minnesota.

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SCOTT COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Volume I, No. 1, of the Scott County Democrat was dated February 12, 1859. It was a seven-column, Democratic sheet, the eighty-ninth paper in regular course, and R. M. Wright was its editor. June 18th, 1859, the paper appears reduced to six columns. Between May 21st and June 18th there appear to have been no issues; and yet Volume, I, No. 15, was dated May 21st, of the seven-column edition, and No. 14 was June 18th, of the six-column edition. This is explained in the Democrat by the statement that the last four

issued did not count. It ran until July, 1861, when the inevitable sign of death came in half sheets for legal advertising purposes. The last issue was August 20, 1861.

THE HASTINGS WEEKLY LEDGER.

The history of the Hastings Daily Ledger was given at the close of Paper No. 5, in the Territorial series. The daily was run until March 12th, 1859, when the Weekly Ledger was started, and about two months thereafter the daily was suspended. The weekly was published until October 8th, 1859, when about that time the Weekly Ledger was also discontinued. The Hastings Democrat took its place on the third of December following. A. S. Dimond was editor and proprietor of the Ledger. It was a Democratic sheet of seven columns, and was the ninetieth newspaper started in Minnesota.

LA CRESCENT BANNER.

Alfred P. Swineford was quite prominent in Freeborn county journalism in 1857 and 1858. When he left the Freeborn County Eagle in the early part of 1859, he started a paper called the La Crescent Banner, at La Crescent, Houston county. The first number appeared about the 12th of March, 1859. The Glencoe Register of March 26th, the Mower County Mirror of April 7th, and the Belle Plaine Inquirer of March 17th, announced the first number; and the Freeborn County Eagle of March 26th says the Banner had been published two weeks, which dates it about March 12th, as above stated. It is mentioned by other papers as late as July 23d, 1859, which is probably about the date when Brick Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat absorbed it. It was the ninety-first Minnesota newspaper. Swineford was a lively journalist, and at a later date was appointed Territorial Governor of Alaska.

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THE FRONTIER MONTHLY.

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The first notice of the Frontier Monthly that I can find is in the April 30th, 1859, issue of the Hastings Ledger, which says that E. W. Northrup had retired from the firm of Northrup & Mars, of the Frontier Monthly. The May 14th, 1859, issue of the St. Paul Minnesotian says, "The Frontier Monthly by Northrup and Mars has been received." Again, the Glencoe Register of May 14th, 1859, says the second number of the Frontier Monthly by Northrup and Mars has been received. This sufficiently identifies the paper for April, 1859, as its first issue. When it was discontinued no one seems to know. It is probable, however, that it did not see the autumn leaves of 1859. It was the ninety-second Minnesota journal in regular course.

THE ST. PETER ADVERTISER.

All I know as yet of the St. Peter Advertiser and its author I find in the newspaper part of the history of Nicollet county. It is there stated that the St. Peter Advertiser was started by J. M. Perry, Sr., some time in 1859, and that Mr. Perry died in 1866. The Minneapolis Chronicle of April, 1867, speaks of it as still running, and that J. M. Perry was then its editor. I cannot find any of the issues of the paper in the Historical Library. I have placed it at a venture in April, 1859, and listed it as the ninety-third Minnesota journal.

THE OWATONNA JOURNAL, NO. 1.

There is no reference to the first Owatonna Journal that I can find either in the files or elsewhere, save in the history of Steele county. It seems to have been an effort of H. M. Sheetz, the editor of the Medford Valley Argus, to transfer his plant to more congenial soil. The Owatonna Journal was evidently begun at Owatonna, Steele county, for that purpose in the spring of 1859, as the Argus began in August, 1858, and was published only a few months. As Mr. Sheetz died October 16th, 1859, April, in that year, is near enough to the actual beginning of the Journal for practical purposes. After the death of Mr. Sheetz, his widow tried to continue the publication, but it had to suspend. The exact date, however, the history does not give. It is not probable that the 197 Journal established by

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Mr. Sheetz was continued until the Owatonna Journal, No. 2, was started. Be that as it may, however, the first Journal must have been discontinued, for Mr. Sheetz, after starting it, died in October, 1859, while the second Journal dates back only to 1863. I have placed the beginning of the Journal No. 1, in April, 1859, listing it as the ninety-fourth newspaper established in Minnesota.

THE DAKOTA SENTINEL

seems to have been one of the numerous agencies used by Ignatius Donnelly to boom the little town of Nininger, in Dakota county. No issues seem to be in existence. I find it mentioned in the April 30th, 1859, issue of the Hastings Ledger, which tells of a new Republican paper started at Nininger, called the Dakota Sentinel. The Glencoe Register of May 21st, 1859, also mentions it. It lived long enough, however, to be counted the ninety-fifth of the journals that have lived and died in Minnesota.

THE CARVER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Volume I, No. 1, of the Carver County Democrat was dated May 10th, 1859, T. R. Clark, editor. It was the ninety-sixth Minnesota paper established. Six columns was its size, and it was Democratic in politics. It was owned originally by Judge L. L. Baxter, but somewhere between May 10th and July 20th Horace G. Baxter became editor and proprietor, and A. W. Tennant publisher. The history of Carver county says the Baxters sold the Glencoe Register and started the Carver County Democrat in 1858. This statement is wrong, as the files clearly show. The last number in the Historical Society files is dated August 3rd, 1859.

THE PLAINDEALER.

The Plaindealer, a seven-column Democratic paper, was begun by H. E. Purdy May 14th, 1859, in Minneapolis. It ran until October 27th, 1860, and was then discontinued. The material was removed to La Crescent, Houston county, where November 27th, 1860, Mr. Purdy began the La Crescent Plaindealer. Purdy was a level-headed, forceful writer. W.

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S. King of the Atlas used to say that Purdy wrote his editorials with porcupine quills. I shall refer to Mr. Purdy further, when I come to the La Crescent Plaindealer. The Minneapolis Plaindealer was the ninety-seventh paper started in Minnesota.

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THE STATE ATLAS.

The ninety-eighth paper started in Minnesota was the State Atlas. It was owned and edited by the irrepressible Bill King, as he was familiarly known in Minneapolis. The first issue of the Atlas in the Historical Society Library is Volume I, No. 34, dated January 14th, 1860. Number one therefore must have dated May 28th, 1859. William S. King was the editor and O. S. King, his brother, the publisher. It ran seven columns and was as radically Republican as any political paper was made in those days. April 7th, 1860, King and Brother appear in the files as editors and proprietors; and April 24th, 1861, William S. King appears as editor and proprietor. October 3rd, 1860, the paper was enlarged to eight columns, and on November 27th, 1860, a daily issue was begun, being the twelfth in course and the fifth after Minnesota became a state. On account of lack of patronage it ran only twelve weeks.

July 10th, 1861, the weekly went back to seven columns, and August 21st King leased the paper to John B. King and George D. Bowman. Bowman was a former editor of the St. Anthony Express, and was to have been the political editor of the Atlas. This arrangement lasted, however, only to October 2nd, 1861. The paper then went back to King, and on July 23d, 1862, he became editor, publisher and proprietor of the paper. November 19th, 1862, W. S. and T. S. King became editors and proprietors. January 28th, 1863, W. S. and T. S. King were editors, and T. S. King, publisher and proprietor.

At Volume V, No. 1, May 27th, 1863, the Atlas enlarged to eight columns again and was published by the Atlas Printing Company, and shortly afterward Dana E. King took charge of the paper. May 18th, 1864, Dana E. King resigned. May 8th, 1867, is the last of the

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Atlas in the Historical Library. Shortly after, it was merged by King in the Minneapolis Tribune.

John G. Williams, who for a time was editor of the Minneapolis Journal, was local editor of the Atlas during most of the year 1863.

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WILLIAM S. KING.

William S. King was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, December 16th, 1828. He died in Minneapolis, February 24th, 1900. He began his newspaper career in Cooperstown, New York, in 1852, at the age of twenty-four, by running a campaign paper in the interest of Hale and Julian, the Free Soil candidates for President and Vice President, a forlorn beginning for a young man ambitious to succeed in a political career. But King did not think of that. He was anti-slavery clear through, and if the cause his candidates stood for could not get ten votes in the nation it made no difference with him.

Mr. King got his title of Colonel on the staff of General Burnside in the militia service of New York; before coming to Minnesota.

He arrived in Minnesota in the spring of 1859 and began the publication of the State Atlas, which finally became, with other combinations, the present Minneapolis Tribune. Colonel King soon opened his editorial batteries against the then popular "Five Million Loan Bill," a measure proposed to aid the building of railroads in Minnesota. He and Dr. Foster of the St. Paul Minnesotian stood nearly alone in opposition to the bill in the northern part of the state. Colonel King believed what he was doing was best for the future of Minnesota, and though its chance had been doubly forlorn he would have gone into the breach.

Again in the latter part of August, 1860, when a southerner and his northern sympathizers, from the Winslow House in St. Anthony, attempted to take possession of a negro woman who wanted to get to Canada, Colonel King stood in the entrance of the Nicollet House,

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Minneapolis, with a heavy cane raised and threatened to brain the first man who attempted to follow the woman into the hotel. And he would have done it, had not wiser counsels headed off the pursuit.

His political career began July 5th, 1861, when he was chosen postmaster of the House of Representatives in Washington. Afterward he was for several years surveyor of logs and lumber for the Second Minnesota District. But the crowing event of his life came after being elected to the 44th Congress, when he refused to obey a subpoena issued by a committee appointed by Congress to 200 investigate the proceedings of a subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Colonel King's hands were clean, but it is thought that he knew the hands of some of his congressional friends were not clean, and the committee wanted to make him implicate those friends in the transactions. King promptly placed himself beyond the reach of legal process. The Minnesota Legislature then took a hand and demanded the resignation of Colonel King. He replied from his place of refuge in a letter worthy of Junius. It so turned the popular tide in his favor that the Legislature withdrew the resolution by unanimous consent.

Colonel King's efforts in behalf of Minnesota and Minneapolis deserve special mention. The State Fair Association had acquired some land in the southeast part of Minneapolis, but could not make their fairs pay. King assumed control, and by his superb management gave Minnesota a standing for agricultural productions and first-class cattle that has never been lost. He organized the Lakewood Cemetery Association of Minneapolis, bought fourteen hundred acres at Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, southwest of the city, and there gathered the choicest breeds of cattle, one of the herd bringing \$14,000 at auction. The farm was called Lyndale, but he overreached himself in buying and stocking. He was plunged into years of expensive litigation, and though the final decision was in his favor he lost most of his property. In his long newspaper career in Minneapolis, Colonel King had more to do in settling its journalism on a permanent and paying basis than any other man there.

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He used the editorial pen as a butcher handles his cleaver, except that he never trimmed his cuts. Among his enemies he was rough and always ready. To his friends he was true as steel. In the community where he lived, he was generous to a fault, whether the worthy or unworthy craved his bounty. He was liberal and devoted in every project for helping Minneapolis, and that city will feel the need of him more and more as the years go by.

THE WRIGHT COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The ninety-ninth paper started in Minnesota was the Wright County Republican. It was owned and edited by George Gray, who is still in the printing business. June 30th, 1859, was the date of the first issue. It was printed in Monticello, Wright 201 county. It size was six columns, and its politics Republican. Mr. Gray used the press and material of the old Minnesota Times, which was owned by Z. M. Brown, and which had been idle until Mr. Gray bought it to begin the Republican.

The newspaper publishers of those early days had lots of trouble. Gray tells of the scarcity of printing material in the upper country in early times. He says:

"I was engaged to print the delinquent tax sales of Wright, Sherburne, Carver, Meeker and Kandiyohi counties, and all the lists came down upon me about the same time. Material ran short. I sent the office hand down on the steamboat to St. Anthony to borrow all the 'figures and quads' he could get hold of, while I took the steamboat for St. Cloud and depleted Mrs. Swisshelm's office of about half a bushel of needed material. Even then I ran out of quads before the sales were all in type. I then called in a carpenter, showed him a '3-em quad' and told him to make a peck of wooden ones. With the aid of those basswood auxiliaries, I got all my tax sales out on time."

The Republican began at six columns, but at Volume III, No. 13, October 19th, 1861, it dropped to five columns. At No. 18, November 23rd, 1861, it ceased publication.

THE MANKATO RECORD.

It has been a difficult matter to get the exact date of the beginning of the Mankato Record, as the files of that paper in the Historical Society Library are in a fragmentary condition. The numbers, also, of a semi-weekly that was published in the earlier years seem to run together in a confused manner. By the files, therefore, nothing very definite can be learned. I find, however, that the Statesman of St. Peter says that the first number of the Record was printed July 4th, 1859, but he obituary newspaper notice of the death of Mr. Wise says July 5th, 1859. As the Belle Plaine Inquirer of July 7th, 1859, says that the first number of the Mankato Weekly Record had been received,—and mails were slow in those days,—probably July 4th, 1859, is the correct date of the first issue. I find elsewhere than in the files that the Record was run as a weekly until July 2nd, 1860, when it appeared as a semi-weekly. John C. Wise was the editor and proprietor of the Record. The semi-weekly was discontinued November 22nd, 1862, because of the heavy tax on white paper, and publication of the 202 weekly was resumed. It was a five-column paper at the start, and Democratic in politics. It was afterward enlarged to six columns and then to seven, and finally, when Orville Brown assumed control, it was enlarged to eight columns. May 25th, 1869, in company with E. C. Payne, Mr. Wise started the Mankato Review, and that in turn was merged with the Mankato Union October 31st, 1879, and later in the Free Press by Gen. James H. Baker. The Record was number one hundred of the Minnesota journals.

JOHN C. WISE.

John C. Wise was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, September 4th, 1834. He served his apprenticeship in the printing business, and in 1852, at the age of eighteen, became editor and publisher of the Maryland Whig, of Clearspring, Maryland. He afterwards had three years' experience in the Washington Globe office. In 1855 he started the Superior

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Chronicle, in company with Washington Ashton. In 1858 he sold his share of the Chronicle to his partner, and returned to Washington.

Mr. Wise set the first type and did the first press work ever done at Superior. In the spring of 1859, he went to Mankato and started the Mankato Record, the first issue being dated July 4th, 1859. He ran it until he sold the plant to Orville Brown November 28th, 1868. May 25th, 1869, in company with E. C. Payne, he started the Review, a Democratic paper, in Mankato. In 1883 and 1885 his two sons, Charles E. and John C. Wise, Jr., became associated with him. September 12th, 1892, the first copy of the Daily Review was issued.

In public duties Mr. Wise was active. He was one of the trustees of the village of Mankato in 1865. Several terms he was president of the Board of Education of Mankato; and he was an incorporator of the Board of Trade, once its president, and twenty-two years one of its most active directors. He served on two committees for the relief of destitute settlers in southwestern Minnesota; was postmaster of Mankato in 1865, served one year, and then was reappointed and served a four years' term; and was a member of two Democratic national conventions.

An unassuming man, a dignified editor, ever active in good works for Minnesota and Mankato, he died with his harness still on, November 17th, 1900, at the age of sixty-six years.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, NO. 2, OF WABASHA.

The hundred and first newspaper was the Wabasha Journal, No. 2, by H. C. Simpson. It began October 29th, 1859. The Journal started by Sanderson in 1856 has already been noticed. Simpson's Journal was started as an Independent, but August 11th, 1860, it became Republican. It was six columns in size. December 8th, 1860, the last number was issued in Wabasha. The good will was then transferred to N. E. Stevens of the Herald at

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Read's Landing, a rival town, and was called the Wabasha County Herald and Weekly Journal.

Simpson then advertised the press and material of his defunct paper for sale at one thousand dollars. It did not sell, and January 3rd, 1861, he began publication again at Volume 2, No. 6, in Lake City, as the Weekly Journal, W. J. Bright and H. C. Simpson editors, and H. C. Simpson, publisher. March 9th, 1861, the paper was enlarged to seven columns, and G. W. Marsh became associated as editor and proprietor, and E. Porter as associated associate editor. May 4th, 1861, Simpson left the paper in the hands of Marsh and enlisted in the army. August 21st, 1861, Marsh announced that he must suspend unless Lake City came to his relief. Apparently Lake City did not come, for about that time the Journal died.

THE ROCHESTER CITY POST

was the hundred and second Minnesota journal. It was begun November 5th, 1859, by D. Blakeley and C. H. Blakeley, under the firm name of Blakeley and Brother. It was a seven-column weekly Republican sheet, and its place of publication was Rochester, Olmsted county. November 14th, 1863, the paper enlarged to eight columns, with D. Blakeley editor and publisher. It ran as an eight column sheet until February 3d, 1866, when it became a six-column quarto, Leonard and Booth being the editors and proprietors. October 12th, 1867, it again became an eight-column sheet under the same management, and S. W. Eaton was made associated editor. The name was then changed to the Rochester Post, the word city being dropped. This paper is now the Rochester Post and Record.

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THE ROCHESTER CITY NEWS.

C. W. Blaisdell, who started and ran the Wasioja Gazette as long as it lasted, also began the Rochester City News in the fall of 1859. The Chatfield Democrat of October 29th, 1859, says the Gazette was moved from Mantorville to Rochester for that purpose. In

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the fall of 1860, W. H. Mitchell and Dr. L. H. Kelly bought the material and began the Rochester Republican. This substantially agrees with the files of the Republican in the Historical Library. Volume II, No. 18, March 5th, 1862, is the first found there. It was printed in Rochester, Olmsted county, and was Republican in politics. Dating back, I find Volume I, No. 1, to be November 9th, 1860. And yet the Belle Plaine Inquirer under date of November 24th, 1858, says, "The Rochester News has been sold by Blaisdell to W. H. Mitchell and Co., and will be published as the Rochester Republican." This notice of the Inquirer must have been premature, to say the least of it, as Blaisdell in 1858 was running the Wasioja Gazette, and the Republican, according to its own files, did not begin until the latter part of 1860. There are no files of the News in the Historical Library or elsewhere that I know of. The News, like the Gazette, was Independent in politics, and it was number one hundred and three in the Minnesota list.

THE DAILY WINONA REVIEW.

The Winona Review was started by the Winona Republican, November 19th, 1859, at Winona. It was a small, three-column sheet, Republican in politics. It ran four weeks, and then its name was changed to the Republican. It was the eighth Minnesota daily, and the first issued after Minnesota became a state.

THE RURAL MINNESOTIAN.

Regarding the Rural Minnesotian, of Wasioja, Dodge county, the Minnesota State News of St. Anthony says, under date of November 21st, 1860, that it has received the first number of the paper. That will give about November 15th, 1860, as the date of first issue. Neither its editor nor publisher is given, but it probably was intended to be the successor of the Minnesota Beacon, begun in December, 1859, by Rev. A. D. Williams and L. Mel Hyde. It seems to have suspended publication, however, because the Conserver 205 of Hastings on August 8th, 1861, says it had resumed publication. Williams had then retired, and Hyde had the management. There is only a single number of the paper in the Historical Library.

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That is Volume I, No. 28, of August 29, 1861, marked "New Series." Dating back, No. 1 would be February 21, 1861, which probably gives the correct date of resumption after the first publication referred to by the News of St. Anthony in November, 1860. At the time of resumption it was a spicy, agricultural journal, published by L. Mel Hyde and C. H. Clay, under the firm name of L. Mel Hyde & Co. What its subsequent history was I do not know. It seems to have started in Minneapolis as a semi-monthly, devoted to temperance. It was first issued there in 1858. In 1859 it became an agricultural weekly, and was removed to Wasioja in 1860, as above stated. It is listed one hundred and fourth in the newspaper list.

MINNESOTA BEACON.

The Minnesota Beacon was started in Minneapolis December 1st, 1859, by L. Mel Hyde and Rev. A. D. Williams. It was an eight-page, four-column, semi-monthly journal, devoted to temperance and agriculture. In July, 1860, it was moved to Wasioja, Dodge county. The last number in the Historical Library is the issue of September 15th, 1860. I cannot find that it ran any longer. The number of the Beacon in regular course is one hundred and five.

THE HASTINGS DEMOCRAT.

The first issue of the Hastings Democrat was dated December 3rd, 1859. Charles P. Adams was editor and publisher. May 5th, 1860, the firm of publishers became Charles P. Adams & Co. The issue of December 8th, 1860, has the name of John R. Mars as publisher. Adams, the editor of the paper, was a Democrat of the outspoken type, and strongly opposed to the Civil War. November 20th, 1860, he said in an editorial, "Accursed be the hand that draws a sword to sever the ties that bind the South and the North in one common brotherhood."

His opposition to the war rose to such a pitch that it was thought that one of his later editorials would call out a mob for the destruction of his paper. His reply to this exhibition of feeling 206 against him was characteristic of the man, as follows: "We

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hope these gentlemen will be honorable enough to give us fifteen minutes before they unceremoniously obtrude themselves into our sanctum, for we are anxious to give them a proper reception and a free ticket to their master with the long tail and cloven foot on the other side of Jordan.”

The Civil War began, however, and then, patriotism overcoming party feeling, he said in words that will live, “The War has begun, and the Federal Government must be preserved.”

He turned his efforts at once to the work of raising a military company, and on April 26th, 1861, was elected captain of the Hastings Volunteers, and the Democrat ceased publication. His company joined the famous First Minnesota, and he became lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He was finally made a brigadier general, served to the close of the War, and died on his farm in Vermillion township, Dakota county, November 2nd, 1893, at the age of sixty-three years.

The Hastings Democrat numbered one hundred and six in the list of Minnesota journals.

THE MINNESOTIAN AND TIMES

was a combination of the St. Paul Times and Minnesotian. Their history up to the consolidation has been given in my first paper on the Territorial period. The combination undertook to carry an old and a new series, but beginning at different dates, the old series of volume and number joined into the new with no more success than the unevenly matched team of editors worked the combination. The first number was issued December 8th, 1859, and the paper lasted until July, 1860, when the partnership was dissolved. They then tried again to run separately but failed, and Governor Marshall absorbed both in the St. Paul Press early in 1861. To properly identify this journalistic combination, I place the Minnesotian and Times as number one hundred and seven in the list of Minnesota newspapers.

THE DAILY MINNESOTIAN AND TIMES.

The daily of the Minnesotian and Times was begun December 8th, 1859, and was issued until July, 1860, as above stated. It was the ninth daily printed in Minnesota, and the second after the state was admitted.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth was the name of an untimely monthly, which must be listed as one hundred and eight of the Minnesota Journals. It was managed by a company called the Commonwealth Homestead Association, and was printed in the office of the Weekly Journal of Wabasha. It began December 19th, 1859, but how long it lasted I cannot tell, as the above brief reference in the Journal is all I can find regarding it. It was the last paper started in Minnesota in 1859.

THE DAILY WINONA REPUBLICAN

succeeded the Daily Review, December 19th, 1859. It was the third daily established after Minnesota became a state, and was the tenth daily started in Minnesota. The Weekly Republican was begun November 20th, 1855.

THE NEW ERA

was started at Sauk Rapids, Benton county, January 12th, 1860, instead of January 26th, 1860, as was erroneously stated in the notice of the Frontierman in Paper No. 2 of the Territorial series. Its editor and proprietor was William H. Wood, who bought the plant of the Frontierman after Mr. Russell discontinued the paper in the winter of 1859. The New Era was a six-column Republican paper, and had a literary department conducted by his wife under the name of Minnie Mary Lee. The files of the New Era are in a mixed condition in the Historical Library. The last I can find of the paper is a notice in the Minnesota State

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News of June 22nd, 1861, which says the New Era had suspended and that the press and material had been removed to St. Cloud, where the St. Cloud Union was to be begun by C. C. Andrews. He was later a general in the Union Army, and now is the head of the Forestry Commission of Minnesota. It is numbered one hundred and nine in the list of Minnesota journals.

WILLIAM H. WOOD.

William H. Wood was born in Loudon, New Hampshire, February 2nd, 1817. He graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1845. In 1849 he removed to Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and became editor of the Frontiersman. He afterward owned and edited the New Era, assisted 208 by his gifted wife, who wrote under the nom de plume of Minnie Mary Lee. He was receiver of the United States Land Office at Sauk Rapids several years; was elected to the Minnesota Legislature in 1858; and was county attorney of Benton county many years. In 1869 he was elected president of New Athens College of Greensburg, Kentucky, and died soon after.

ST. PETER TRIBUNE.

The St. Peter Tribune was started at St. Peter, Nicollet county, February 15th, 1860. It was a seven-column Republican weekly. J. K. Moore began it as publisher, and it ranks one hundred and ten in general course. June 26th, 1861, Martin Williams bought a half interest in the paper, and J. K. Moore and Martin Williams were associated as J. K. Moore and Company. In the third paper of Journalism in the Territorial Period, I stated that Martin Williams established the Tribune. It was J. K. Moore. July 3rd, 1861, the paper dropped to the six-column size, owing to the difficulty of getting the seven-column size; but September 4th, 1861, it went back to seven columns again.

November 13th, 1861, Moore sold his interest to John Henderson, and Williams and Henderson ran it until July 2nd, 1862, when Henderson sold his interest to Williams and enlisted in the army and Williams went on alone. January 23rd, 1863, the paper dropped

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to six columns again. In September, 1863, Williams enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota, and A. R. McGill and T. M. Perry, Sr., and T. M. Perry, Jr., father and son, took charge of the Tribune until 1865, when the enlistment of Williams expired. April 6th, 1865, A. R. McGill, since governor of Minnesota and postmaster of St. Paul, became associated with Williams, and October 25th, 1865, the paper was again enlarged to seven columns, and continued under the firm name of Williams and McGill. November 29, 1865, McGill retired and Williams took the head of the paper until June 16th, 1869, when J. K. Moore returned after an absence of eight years and repurchased the paper. He assumed editorial control, and thus it passed to January 1st, 1885, when McGill purchased and held it until January 1st, 1887, when he sold it to P. V. Collins. In 1890 Daniel Fichthorn and J. A. Loehl purchased the paper and ran it until May, 1906, when Fichthorn sold his interest to Leonard N. Pehrson, and the firm of Pehrson & Loehl are still running it.

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JOSEPH K. MOORE.

Joseph K. Moore was born in Enfield, Massachusetts, February 17th, 1828, and was educated in its public schools. At fifteen he learned the printer's trade, at twenty-four went to California from St. Joseph, Missouri, by ox team, on the overland route, worked in mines and newspaper offices three years, then returned to the States and located in Norristown, Penn. There he published the Republican. In March, 1859, he came to St. Peter, Minnesota, found the Free Press had been suspended by the hard times, bought a half interest in the plant and April 20th, 1859, started its wheels again. December 21st, 1859, the plant was totally destroyed by fire and had no insurance.

Mr. Moore then bargained for the printing plant of the old Traverse des Sioux Reporter, which was lying in the warehouse at Traverse des Sioux, subject to freight charges due J. C. Burbank. With that he began the publication of the St. Peter Tribune, February 15th, 1860, and made of it the journalistic success I have above noted.

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In 1861, Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster at St. Peter, and, except three years, he held that position until 1885. His printing office was so well equipped that part of the state printing went to him in 1879, and all of it in 1880. In 1877 he was elected president of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, and was re-elected in 1878.

In 1886, when A. R. McGill was elected governor, Mr. Moore was made his private secretary, and served until 1889. In 1890, he served as chief clerk in the construction of the World's Fair building built by the government in Chicago, and in 1892 he served in the same capacity in building the postoffice at St. Paul. Here he served until the administration changed in November, 1893. In the spring of 1894, he removed to Los Angeles, California, where February 4th, 1906, he died.

Few journalists of Minnesota have been more popular than Joseph K. Moore. Tactful and genial, yet yielding no principle of his political faith, he always had the respect of Republican and Democratic leaders and followers alike. He met the usual struggles of pioneer life in the west and never lay down in the business harness, and his seventy-eight years crowned a life of signal usefulness.

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ANDREW R. M'GILL.

Andrew R. McGill was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, February 19th, 1840. He had a public school and academic education, and taught school until twenty-one. In June, 1861, he went to St. Peter, Minnesota, and became principal of the public schools of that place.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninth regiment of Minnesota Infantry, and took part in suppressing the Indian outbreak. His health failing, he left the service in 1863, and soon after was elected superintendent of schools for Nicollet county, and held the office two terms. During this time he became identified with the St. Peter Tribune, as above stated,

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but soon retired from any active management until January 1st, 1885, when he purchased the interest of Joseph K. Moore and was its active editor and proprietor until January 1st, 1887.

In 1865, Mr. McGill was elected clerk of the district court, and held the office four years. In the meantime, he studied law under Horace Austin, then district judge, and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

When Horace Austin became governor, Mr. McGill was appointed his private secretary, and in 1873 Governor Austin appointed him insurance commissioner, and he held that office until he purchased the interest of Mr. Moore in the St. Peter Tribune.

In 1886 Mr. McGill was nominated on the Republican ticket for governor of Minnesota and was elected. He afterward served as state senator of the thirty-seventh district, from 1899 to 1905. He was appointed postmaster of St. Paul in 1900, and served until he died October 31st, 1905.

Mr. McGill was a quiet, genial man of excellent judgment and sterling character. That he served the public well is shown by the many positions of trust he occupied. Socially he ranked high, and he honored all he called his friends.

THE TAYLOR'S FALLS REPORTER

was begun February 23rd, 1860, F. H. Pratt being editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column Republican paper and was the one hundred and eleventh in regular course. June 26th, 1862, its size was reduced to six columns. As the paper disappears from the 211 Historical Library from July 31st, 1862, to November 10th, 1864, I cannot tell when Ed H. Folsom assumed control as editor and proprietor, or what changes occurred in the interim. He did not continue long, as on January 27th, 1866, the paper appeared enlarged to seven columns, its original size, with Charles W. Folsom editor and proprietor. September 22nd, 1872, Charles W. Folsom died, and at Volume XIV, No. 3, November 15th, 1872, Ed H.

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Folsom became editor and publisher and so remained to July 11th, 1873, when the plant was sold to P. B. Walker and H. E. Barlow and became the Taylor's Falls Journal.

NORTHWESTERN FREE WILL BAPTIST.

The Northwestern Free Will Baptist was a religious monthly. It began in March, 1860, in Wasioja, Dodge county, and was continued until November, 1862, when it was discontinued. It was the one hundred and twelfth Minnesota journal. Rev. A. D. Williams was its editor.

STEELE COUNTY NEWS LETTER. NO. 2.

In its issue of March 31st, 1860, the Minnesota State News of St. Anthony said it had received the first number of the Steele County News Letter, published by A. B. Cornell at Owatonna, Steele county, to succeed the Owatonna Journal, which had suspended. It was Republican in politics. The Home Views of February 6th, 1861, says a paper called the News Letter would complete its first volume in four more numbers, which would date the first issue about March 6th, 1860. There is no copy in the Historical Library or elsewhere that I can find, so I can not fix these dates to a certainty.

The December 10th, 1861, issue of the Northern Statesman of Faribault says that A. B. Cornell of the News Letter had enlisted, and the St. Paul Press of December 19th makes the same announcement. The history of Steele county says, however, that the News Letter was published by Mrs. Cornell until 1863, when it was discontinued. The paper must have begun near the middle of March, 1860. I have listed it, therefore, as the one hundred and thirteenth of Minnesota journals.

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I have named this News Letter No. 2, an earlier series having been noted by Fletcher Williams in his St. Paul Minnesotian locals of January 8th, 1859, as having met its death

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after sojourning five weeks in this vale of tears. A. B. Cornell came to Minnesota with his family in 1854, and made quite a stir in the early journalism of the Territory.

WASECA HOME VIEWS.

The first appearance of the Waseca Home Views in the Historical Library is at Vol. I, No. 14, which makes the date of first publication March 14th, 1860. It was seven columns in size and Republican in politics; J. W. Crawford, editor and publisher, with office at Wilton, Waseca county.

The files are fragmentary. Somewhere between November 28th, 1860, and January 2nd, 1861, A. B. Cornell becomes editor and publisher. At Volume II, No. 1, March 13th, 1861, Cornell retires, and Alexander Johnston, the local editor, takes his place. Here the files fail again until Vol. II, No. 26, September 5th, 1861. In that issue, S. J. Willis has joined Johnston, the paper has been reduced to six columns in size, and the announcement is made that the press upon which the Representative of Owatonna had formerly been printed had been purchased and moved to Wilton and would be used to print the Home Views. After Volume II, No. 29, September 26th, 1861, there are no more issues in the library.

From the history of Waseca county I get the following points about the Waseca Home Views.

It seems that A. B. Cornell owned the Home Views plant, and that the paper at first was printed at Owatonna by A. B. Cornell, being taken over to Wilton, Waseca county, and distributed. In the fall of 1860, for some reason the printing was done in the Central Republican office at Faribault, and N. W. Kittredge was editor.

A story is told of trouble between Crawford and Cornell. Cornell shut Crawford out of the office and the postmaster of Wilton would not let Crawford have the Home Views mail, and in consequence Crawford started the Waseca Citizen December 26th, 1860. This is the

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period when the files fail, so that there is no way but to accept what the county history says about it.

As Johnston and Willis began the Northern Statesman and Western Farmer at Faribault November 12th, 1861, it is very probable that the Waseca Home Views died at or near September 26th, 1861, the date when its file ends in the Historical Library.

I find no authentic record of any other Home Views paper, and I think the above account can be accepted as essentially correct. It was the hundred and fourteenth news journal.

THE FREEBORN COUNTY STANDARD.

The first issue of the Freeborn County Standard that I can find is in the Historical Library. It is Volume I, No. 19, dated September 29th, 1860. Counting back to No. 1, I find the Standard began publication May 26th, 1860, as stated in its issue of May 14th, 1860.

It was begun by George S. Ruble and Joseph Hooker. They ran it until October 20th, 1860, when A. D. Clark bought it and continued it until July 25th, 1861. He then sold it to F. B. Webber, who ran it until October 10th, 1861. Webber sold it in turn to J. C. Ross, who held it until February 20th, 1862, then selling it to William Morin and enlisting in the army. Morin printed it until July, 1864, and then suspended its publication.

In March, 1865, Parker and Smith, D. G. Parker editor, bought the press and material and started the wheels moving again, and in 1870 the paper was still under the same management. It is still running, but it took six changes of ownership in five years to get firmly on its feet. It was the one hundred and fifteenth journal established in Minnesota.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

The Star of the North was a Democratic daily campaign paper, started in St. Paul, and its first issue was dated July 28th, 1860. H. H. Young, of the Henderson Democrat was its editor, and it was run in the interest of John C. Breckenridge for the presidency of

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the United States. It was discontinued after the election in November. I have counted its weekly as the one hundred and sixteenth in my series, and the daily as the eleventh, being the fourth daily after Minnesota became a state

THE FREEBORN COUNTY HERALD

was printed by Isaac Botsford, an eccentric journalist of pioneer days. It was begun at Itasca City, three miles from Albert Lea, in August, 1860. As there seem to be no files of the paper in existence, 214 I cannot give the exact date of the first issue. It strenuously advocated the establishment of the county seat at Itasca City. The fall election resulted in favor of Albert Lea. That burst the Itasca City boom and the Herald as well. It had run three months. The press and material were then moved over to Blue Earth City, Faribault county, and were used by Botsford, April 20th, 1861, to start the Blue Earth City News. The Herald was the hundred and seventeenth weekly in Minnesota.

THE LITTLE GIANT

was a campaign paper started in St. Peter, Nicollet county, in August, 1860, Charles S. Bryant, editor, and Thomas M. Perry publisher. It supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. The Minneapolis Plaindealer of August 11th, 1860, announces its reception. This is all I can find about it. No trace of it appears in the Historical Library. It counts one hundred and eighteen.

THE ANOKA REPUBLICAN.

No copies of the Anoka Republican are in the Library. The Minnesota State News of August 28th, the State Atlas of August 29th, and the St. Anthony Express and Minneapolis Plaindealer of September 1st, 1860, all acknowledge receipt of the first number. The date of the first issue was August 25th, 1860. A. C. Squire and Brother were editors and proprietors. It was a six-column weekly and Republican in politics. October 3rd, 1863, A.

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G. Spaulding purchased it, and changed its name to the Anoka Star. The Republican was the hundred and nineteenth weekly established in Minnesota.

FARMER AND GARDENER.

The Farmer and Gardener was an agricultural monthly, edited by L. M. Ford and Col. John H. Stevens in St. Paul. Volume I, No. 1, was dated November, 1860, by files in the Historical Library. The last of it in the Library is Volume II, No. 4, April, 1862. I cannot find any record of it after that date. It was the hundred and twentieth in the course.

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THE ROCHESTER REPUBLICAN.

The first number of the Rochester Republican was issued November 7th, 1860. It was a seven-column Republican journal. It was started by W. H. Mitchell and Dr. L. H. Kelly, who purchased the press and material with which the Rochester City News had been printed. R. H. Mitchell was the editor. In 1861 L. B. Hoag brought over the material of the suspended Northfield Journal and joined Mitchell. Kelly then retired from the paper. In the summer of 1862 Hoag enlisted and September 17th, 1862, the paper was reduced to six columns in size. Shortly afterward Hoag retired, and S. W. Eaton of Green Lake, Wisconsin, took his place. March 9th, 1864, Eaton sold his half interest to Mitchell and retired. Mitchell went on alone as sole owner and editor until the fall of 1865, when he sold his interest to U. B. Shaver, who went on with Eaton until the spring of 1867. Leonard and Booth of the Rochester City Post then absorbed it and part of the material, and the Rochester Republican went out of business.

Shaver moved his share of the printing material to Kasson and began the Kasson Republican. Dr. Kelly had previously bought the material that Hoag had brought from Northfield, and in 1863 had started the Plaindealer at Owatonna. The Republican listed one hundred and twenty-first.

LA CRESCENT PLAINDEALER.

In the fall of 1860, H. E. Purdy removed his press and material from Minneapolis, where he had been publishing the Minneapolis Plaindealer, and began the La Crescent Plaindealer. The first number was dated November 27th, 1860. It was a seven-column Democratic paper, ably edited. The issue of Volume I, No. 52, December 31st, 1861, was Purdy's last. It closed an editorial service of over twenty years. January 7th, 1862, J. K. Ferguson became editor and publisher of the Plaindealer. November 11th is the date of the last number in the Library. It died soon after.

The State Atlas of February 12th, 1862, says that Purdy had become editor of the Southern Tier Leader of Belmont, Allegheny county, New York. This is the last I have heard of him. This La Crescent venture stands one hundred and twenty-second of my list.

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THE DAILY ATLAS.

November 27th, 1860, William S. King started a daily issue of his State Atlas published in Minneapolis. It was the first daily started on the west side of the river, the Evening News being printed on the east or St. Anthony side. It did not have the support King expected, and after running twelve weeks it was discontinued. It was the twelfth daily started after Minnesota was organized as a territory, and the fifth after it became a state.

THE REPRESENTATIVE

The Representative, which purported to be published in Owatonna, was printed in Faribault, Rice county. The irrepressible J. W. Crawford of the Waseca Home Views in its earliest days, and of the Waseca Citizen afterward, was its editor and publisher. Its first number was dated December 12th, 1860, and it began with the great spread of eight columns. It folded its wings some time in March, 1861, and its press was brought

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by Alexander Johnston and moved over to Wilton in September, 1861, to print the Home Views. It was the hundred and twenty-third in my list.

WASECA CITIZEN.

As has already been stated, the Waseca Citizen was begun at Wilton, Waseca county, December 26th, 1860. There seems to have been some trouble between Crawford, the former editor of Home Views, and its printer, which resulted in an attempt of Crawford to start another Home Views paper in Wilton, while the original Home Views office was in possession of the printer. Under such circumstances, the postmaster of Wilton refused to deliver the Home Views mail to Crawford. This resulted in the start of the it that I can find. It rounds out a full hundred and twenty-four newspapers established in Minnesota, to the close of 1860, and twelve dailies.

Of the forty-nine weekly journals and five dailies begun between the close of the Territorial period, May 11th, 1858, and the close of 1860, only three of the weeklies, the Post and Record of Rochester, the St. Peter Tribune, and the Standard of Albert Lea, and one of the dailies, the Winona Republican, subsequently the Republican Herald of Winona, are now alive.

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SUMMARY.

The first daily of the State period was the Review of Winona, the Minnesotian and Times of St. Paul was the second, the Republican of Winona was the third. The fourth was the Star of the North, of St. Paul, and the fifth the Daily Atlas, of Minneapolis. The Review of Winona began November 19th, 1859, and ran four weeks; the consolidated Minnesotian and Times began December 8th, 1859, and ran about seven months. The Winona Republican began December 19th, 1859, and is still running as the Republican Herald. The Star of the North was a Breckenridge campaign paper. It began July 28th, 1860,

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and died after the election. The Daily Atlas began November 27th, 1860, and ran twelve weeks.

That forty-nine new weeklies and five dailies started in Minnesota in less than thirty-two months, in the midst of one of the worst financial storms this country has ever seen, shows how firmly men believed in our future and were willing to trust the outcome of their journalistic ventures on the stormy sea upon which Minnesota came to her statehood. No doubt some of these men relied more fully on the inevitable mortgage and sheriff sales, and on the support from capitalists to float the sinking townsite ventures that always attend such periods, than they should have done. The failure of these ventures probably accounts largely for the early death of some of the new journals started in the hustling first thirty-two months of our statehood. But there was one lasting consolation about it. They had plenty of good company.

Seventh Paper, 1861 and 1862.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS.

On the first day of January, 1861, the publication of the St. Paul Press was begun by William R. Marshall. It was Republican in politics, and was the one hundred and twenty-fifth weekly and the thirteenth daily newspaper begun in Minnesota. In it the St. Paul Times was merged January 1, 1861, and January 27, 1861, the St. Paul Minnesotian followed. It therefore had a clear field in which to win success as a party organ. Joseph A. Wheelock, 218 one of the ablest writers that the journalism of Minnesota ever had, was its editor; and when, on March 1st, 1863, it formed an alliance with Frederick Driscoll, a man equally able as a business manager was secured.

With such superior outfitting, the St. Paul Press deserved success, and it came speedily and sure. The stone building on the southwest corner of Third and Minnesota streets was built for its special use. It became the organ of the Republican party of Minnesota. It had the profits of the state printing. Driscoll soon secured a renewal of the printing contract for

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the St. Paul Union. This led to a combination of the two papers, Driscoll buying Newton Bradley's half of the Press. Meantime, Marshall had joined the army, leaving Wheelock to care for his half of the paper, and was an invaluable aid to General Sibley in his campaign against the Indians as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry.

That campaign successfully closed, Marshall went south in command of his regiment, having succeeded Colonel Miller when the latter was elected governor of Minnesota. There he joined the Sixteenth army corps and continued the brilliant career which afterward was to elect and re-elect him governor of Minnesota.

How the Press and Pioneer were united to form the Pioneer Press of today has been told in my first paper on Minnesota journalism in the Territorial period. There is, therefore, no need of further reference to the St. Paul Press.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

William R. Marshall was born in Boone county, Missouri, October 17, 1825. He came to Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1847, remained there about three months, and then went to St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. In those days his body was a six-foot bundle of muscle, of about one hundred and seventy pounds weight. During the winter of 1847-8, he and his hired man cleared about ten acres of heavy timber land back of St. Croix Falls. From the trees he contracted to furnish fifty cords of four-foot wood to burn in a brick kiln. While at the job one day he cut and split, unaided, four cords between daylight and dark. This was twice the day's work of an ordinary man. There was not a quarrelsome fiber in Marshall's make-up, but it is said he thrashed one early pioneer within an inch of his life for calling him a liar.

In September, 1847, he pre-empted a claim, adjoining the claim that Franklin Steele had made, upon which was afterward built the main part of the town of St. Anthony. Marshall's claim is now an addition to East Minneapolis. Before completing his pre-emption, he returned to St. Croix Falls and was elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature; but

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when the western boundary of Wisconsin was fixed in 1848, as Marshall's residence was outside the Wisconsin state limits, he lost his seat.

In the spring of 1849 he returned to St. Anthony Falls, completed his claim, and surveyed the townsite of St. Anthony for Mr. Steele. In June, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota was organized, and Marshall was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the legislature. He procured the passage of a bill organizing the first public library in Minnesota, and a fund of \$200 was subscribed to start with.

In 1849 he and his older brother established the first general merchandise store at the Falls; but, having difficulty in getting their supply of goods, they removed to St. Paul and started the first iron and heavy hardware store in the Territory. This store stood on the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, and was called the "Sligo Iron Store." It was continued by Nicols and Dean, and is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Northwest.

In the spring of 1856, William R. Marshall, Richard Chute, A. P. Lane, Nathaniel McLean, Warren Bristol, and John S. Mann, organized the Republican party in Minnesota.

In 1855, Marshall joined a company which started a banking business in St. Paul, but in the crash of 1857 it went down. He then began the business of farming between St. Paul and Minneapolis. This business was not active enough to suit him, and January 1, 1861, he started the St. Paul Press and was its moving spirit until 1862, when he enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota regiment. He soon became its lieutenant colonel, and shortly after, when Stephen Miller, the colonel of the regiment, was elected governor of Minnesota, he became its colonel.

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In 1862 he was with General Sibley in the expedition against the Indians. In October, 1862, he went south in command of his regiment, and in June, 1864, joined the Sixteenth army corps. December 15 and 16 he was in the battle of Nashville, and succeeded to the

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command of the Third brigade on the death of Colonel Hill. He was in the siege of Mobile in March and April, 1865, and was wounded in the advance on Spanish Fort. During May, June and July, 1865, he was in command of the post at Selma, Alabama, having been brevetted brigadier general in the previous March. In August, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment at Fort Snelling.

In the fall of the same year he was elected governor of Minnesota, and was re-elected in 1867, serving until January, 1870. He then became president of the St. Paul Savings Bank. He was president of the Minnesota Historical Society in 1868.

In 1874 he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners of Minnesota, and served there until 1882. Retiring from public service, he was engaged during the next ten years in farming operations. In the fall of 1893 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in 1894, becoming partly paralyzed, he resigned and went to Pasadena, California, to see if a change of climate would benefit his health. There he had a second stroke and died January 8, 1896.

William R. Marshall was made of sterling stuff. He was an able editor, and valiant as a defender of the right. Socially and politically of incorruptible integrity, the rough and ready doings of the early days of the Northwest were ennobled and bettered by his share in them.

EARLY NEWS DISPATCHES.

The first telegraph line to St. Paul was completed in the fall of 1860. J. M. Winslow, an enterprising hotel builder of early days, was the head man and main owner of the line. Earle S. Goodrich, the owner and editor of the Pioneer and Democrat, made a contract with Winslow for the exclusive first use of news dispatches coming over the line to St. Paul.

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The Minnesotian stood it a while and then made a secret arrangement with some one in the printing department of Mr. Goodrich's paper for the first copy of each morning's issue. The Minnesotian 221 then set up the new dispatches with a rush, and had its paper out nearly as soon as the Pioneer and Democrat. Goodrich soon discovered the leak, and to stop it he wrote about four columns of bogus dispatches, telling the most startling news he could invent, and let it go to the Minnesotian as usual. The Minnesotian swallowed the bait, and had its paper all over the upper town by four in the morning. The Pioneer and Democrat waited a little time after printing the issue that went to the Minnesotian, and then came out with the regular dispatches.

In the meanwhile, the Times had set up the bogus dispatches from an early copy of the Minnesotian, but by the time it was ready for the street the Pioneer and Democrat was out with the regular news as usual. The Times then put every printer of its force to setting it up, and soon sent its paper out with the regular and bogus news side by side, and had all kind of fun with the Minnesotian for being so easily victimized.

Mr. Goodrich continued to hold the exclusive first use of the dispatches until Governor Marshall started the St. Paul Press. Through Mr. Wheelock of that paper, an arrangement was then made with Mr. Goodrich for duplicate dispatches to be used by the Press. Marshall, however, received the impression that the agreement that Mr. Goodrich had with Mr. Winslow had been abrogated; while the understanding had with Mr. Wheelock was that it should be waived in the interest of the Press. This misunderstanding was then gone over with Mr. Knox, who held an interest in the Press, and Mr. Goodrich thought it was fully understood by all parties.

It appears, however, that Governor Marshall still held the belief that the agreement between Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Winslow had been terminated, and he felt hurt because he believed Mr. Goodrich had broken his word. He determined to have no further dealings with the Pioneer and Democrat, and started a midnight pony express to St. Anthony to get

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the dispatches from the Falls Evening News. That was pretty tedious, especially on stormy nights in January.

At last Governor Marshall concluded to go down to the Pioneer and Democrat office and have it out with Mr. Goodrich. I am reliably assured that instead of this interview being stormy it was amicable. Both were gentlemen and treated the matter in a gentlemanly way. It was the first intimation Mr. Goodrich had received that Governor Marshall understood that the Winslow agreement with Mr. Goodrich had been terminated. It ended in an apology from Marshall for the injustice he had mistakenly done to Goodrich, and the whole matter was adjusted satisfactorily and harmoniously.

As regards the assertion that has been made, that violence or even threats had a part in the adjustment. I am satisfied that it was based on a mistaken view of the whole matter.

THE MINNESOTA COURIER.

The Minnesota Courier was the hundred and twenty-sixth newspaper started in Minnesota. B. F. Jones was its editor and publisher, and January 9, 1861, was the date of its first issue. Austin, Mower county, was the place of its publication, its size was six columns, and its politics Republican. Jones went into the army in 1862, but the paper continued until January 6, 1864, and there its files disappear from the Historical Library. I have no information of its further publication.

MANTORVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The Mantorville Democrat was started in Mantorville, Dodge county, by a man named Campbell. It ran only a few weeks, when the Freeborn County Standard of March 2, 1861, announced its suspension. I number it therefore, the one hundred and twenty-seventh newspaper, it probably having been started in the early part of January.

THE NORTHFIELD TELEGRAPH

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was started in Northfield, Rice county, March 13, 1861. D. H. Frost, former associate editor of the Northfield Journal, was its editor and publisher. It was six columns in size, and Republican in politics.

December 4, 1861, Mr. Frost sold the paper to Charles H. Mann. March 19, 1862, the editor made announcement that the Telegraph had died at volume two, number fifty-two, "for lack of an office." The Telegraph was the one hundred and twenty-eighth journal started in Minnesota.

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THE MINNESOTA CONSERVER.

The first number of the Minnesota Conserver was issued in Hastings, Dakota county, April 18, 1861. C. N. Whitney was its editor and proprietor. It was seven columns in size and Republican in politics. I have heard it said that August 8, 1861, a small daily was issued; but the paper for that date is in the Historical Society Library, and it is not a daily. November 20, 1862, Whitney sold the plant to Irving Todd. May 7, 1863, the name was changed to the Hastings Conserver, and November 13, 1866, it and the Hastings Independent united and became the Hastings Gazette, which is still running. The Conserver was the hundred and twenty-ninth paper started in Minnesota.

THE BLUE EARTH CITY NEWS,

of Blue Earth City, Faribault county, was begun by Isaac Botsford, April 20, 1861, and was the hundred and thirtieth paper in Minnesota. It was a six-column, Republican paper. November 2, 1861, Botsford bid his readers goodbye, having sold the paper. Blackmer and Hyatt took charge, N. B. Hyatt being the editor. The reason assigned by Botsford was that he wanted "to aid in putting down the thousands of armed traitors with which these United States are infested."

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November 30, 1861, this item appears, headed "A Half Sheet."

Owing to the sickness and death of an infant child noted elsewhere, the editor of this paper is absent from his post, and, there being no compositor to do the work but your humble servant, we are unable to give but a half sheet this week. All imperfections must be excused, for we are a green hand at writing editorials, and will not attempt to give you anything but an apology for a paper. Hoping that none will find fault with the uncouth appearance of the paper this week, we sign ourselves, The Devil.

Botsford advertised to take for subscriptions "everything that grew that he could use, and everything that could be made except counterfeit money."

February 8, 1862, Arthur Bonwell bought the interest in the paper owned by Blackmer, and the firm became Hyatt and Bonwell. In the issue of April 8, 1862, printed on wrapping paper, are the following comments:

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We must print a paper. We are determined to let our readers know we still live, though deep snow, deep mud, deep rivers, and dishonest stagedrivers, all combine to prevent us from getting paper of the right size and color; and we are determined to print so long as our merchants have any wrapping paper, and we can get hold of it.

April 26, 1862, T. L. Christie bought the interest of Bonwell, and the firm became Hyatt and Christie. August 2, 1862, the Blue Earth City News was discontinued, and a paper called the Southwest Minnesotian was begun by the same firm.

THREE PER CENT A MONTH.

In sharp contrast with such early journalistic privations as are above described, I here present an epitaph suggested by a newspaper published in pioneer days. It was to be

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placed on a money-lender's tombstone. To those of us who lived here before the war it is a realistic production.

“Here lies old Captain Dent; Each month he charged his three per cent; The more he made, the less he spent; The more he got, the more he lent. He's dead—we don't know where he went; But if his soul to heaven was sent, He'll own the harps and charge 'em rent.”

GEN. JUDSON W. BISHOP.

In my fifth paper of the Territorial series the history of the Chatfield Democrat, No. 2, was given. This paper was sold by C. C. Hemphill, December 10, 1859, to Judson W. Bishop, who was then a resident of Chatfield. He sold in turn to J. S. McKenny and Co., May 11, 1861, just before he went into the army. It is proper, therefore, to give a biographical notice of General Bishop in my history of Minnesota journalism for 1861, so that it will come in regular course.

Judson W. Bishop was born at Evansville, New York, June 24, 1831. He received an academic education, and then took a course of study in the Troy Polytechnic school, celebrated for the thoroughness of its training for engineering work. Mr. Bishop came to Minnesota in 1857, and assumed a prominent part in the preliminary surveys of what are now the Winona and St. Peter and Southern 225 Minnesota railroads. These surveys being suspended, he settled in Chatfield, and in 1858 was principal of the Chatfield academy. In 1859 he purchased the Chatfield Democrat, and sold it in 1861, as above stated.

Immediately after this sale, he began raising a company of volunteers for Union army service, was elected its captain, and it was mustered into the Second regiment June 26, 1861. He was the first man mustered into that regiment and the last man mustered out

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of it, a record of which any man may be justly proud. He served under Gen. George H. Thomas three years.

General Bishop's rise in rank was rapid, being captain, June 26, 1860; major, March 21, 1862; colonel, July 14, 1864; brigadier general, April 9, 1865, and mustered out, July 20, 1865. He began at the beginning and saw the war through.

In the fall and winter of 1865 he returned to railroad work. He located the line between St. Paul and Winona, where now is the River division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and did other important railroad civil engineering work until the spring of 1867. He then became chief engineer of the system of what is now known as the St. Paul and Omaha, and completed it. He was then made its general manager, and served in that capacity eight years, until 1881, when he resigned. In 1883 he organized the St. Paul Trust Company. He resigned that position a few years ago, and has since devoted his time to improving his real estate holdings in St. Paul.

General Bishop, now well into the seventies, is rounding out a life of signal usefulness, and is respected and honored by all who know him.

J. H. M'KENNY.

The biographical notices of J. H. McKenny and his brother, J. S. McKenny, follow appropriately in this connection. They bought the Chatfield Democrat No. 2, May 11, 1861, from Gen. Judson W. Bishop. They ran it together until 1867, when J. S. McKenny died. J. H. McKenny and one of his sons became sole owners soon after, and later on another son joined the firm, and the owners thereafter were J. H. McKenny and Sons until the death of the father, May 23, 1878.

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J. H. McKenny was born in Chambersburg, Pa., October 24, 1813. He learned the printer's trade and worked at the case in Kentucky and St. Louis, and finally established and

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became publisher of the Iowa Territorial Gazette at Burlington, Iowa. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Des Moines county, Iowa, and served two terms. In 1848 he enlisted in the Mexican war and was made a quartermaster. He was detailed to take the Winnebago Indians to their new home in northern Minnesota, and was made sutler in 1849 of the fort then called Fort Gaines, but afterward Fort Ripley. He resigned soon after, and in the spring of 1854 was made receiver of the United States land office at Brownsville, Minn. In 1856 the land office was moved to Chatfield, Fillmore county, and he went with it. He was re-appointed at the expiration of four years and served until 1861, when he purchased the Chatfield Democrat, of which he was editor and publisher until his death, as above stated. He was a member of the Democratic state convention in 1864, and was for many years a leading member of that party. Mr. McKenny ranked high as a journalist, and as an upright man he had no superior.

J. S. M'KENNY

was born in Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1817. He went to Chatfield in July, 1861, when the Chatfield Democrat was started, and joined J. H. McKenny, his brother, in the management of it under the firm name of J. S. McKenny and Co. He died at St. Peter, Nicollet county, July 31, 1868. He was always cheerful and of indomitable industry in his calling, and an honest, square man in all his ways.

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER,

of Red Wing, Goodhue county, was started with the printing material of Red Wing Sentinel No. 2. J. H. Parker purchased it May 3, 1861, and the Volunteer was then organized. As the attempt was made to carry the volume and number of the Sentinel, and as the first number in the Historical Library is dated February 19, 1862, it is difficult to get the exact date of the first number of the Volunteer; but it probably did not begin far from the date of organization, and so I have placed its beginning May 3, 1861.

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Parker and Allen were the publishers, and J. H. Parker its editor. The paper was seven columns in size, and aimed to be independent in politics, but wholly patriotic in tone. It was the hundred and thirty-first paper in regular line in Minnesota.

September 3, 1862, Allen retired from the firm, and Parker continued to run the paper. December 24, 1862, it was reduced to six columns, no reasons being given. June 15, 1864, it named Abraham Lincoln as its candidate for president. August 24, 1864, the paper was again enlarged to seven columns, and shortly after, according to Hancock's History of Goodhue County, it was purchased by the Red Wing Printing Company, and became the Red Wing Argus.

THE ST. CLOUD UNION.

I cannot find anything very definite as to the exact date of beginning of the St. Cloud Union. It was printed on the press and type of the New Era, which had been started at Sauk Rapids, Benton county, in January, 1860, by William H. Wood. The New Era suspended about the time the St. Cloud Union was started. The press and material of the New Era came handy, and were leased by Gen. S. B. Lowry and C. C. Andrews, the promoters of the Union venture.

The date of first issue of the St. Cloud Union was June 7, 1861, as near as I can figure it. It was soon found that Andrews, the editor, did not agree with Lowry politically. The Civil War had begun. Lowry was a Democrat of pro-slavery proclivities, while Andrews was a war Democrat of the most ultra kind. August 23, 1861, Andrews resigned. Lowry tried to run the paper according to his notions. It was not a success, and the press and material went back to Wood, who, about May 1st, 1862, began the Minnesota Union. It ran until some time in 1863 when Spafford and Simonton bought it. They ran it into 1864, when R. Channing Moore became its editor and changed its name to the St. Cloud Times. The Times is still running. The St. Cloud Union was the hundred and thirty-second weekly started in Minnesota.

GEN. C. C. ANDREWS.

As General Andrews was editor of the St. Cloud Union most of the time while it lived, and in 1880 was editor and principal owner of the St. Paul Dispatch, a short sketch of his life is in order here.

He was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, October 27, 1829; was educated there, and at Harvard Law School; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1850; and began the practice of law in Boston in 1853. He was appointed a clerk in the office of the solicitor of the United States Treasury Department in March, 1855, and served until May, 1857, when he resigned and went to St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1859 he was elected to the Minnesota senate as a Democrat.

In the spring of 1861 he and General Lowry leased the press and material which William H. Wood owned and had used to publish the New Era at Sauk Rapids, Benton county, and began the publication of the St. Cloud Union. The beginning of the Civil War and the ardent patriotism of the man caused him to abandon his editorial enterprise. He enlisted and was mustered in as a private October 11, 1861, in Company I of the Third Minnesota Infantry. He was appointed captain of his company in the following November; colonel in August, 1863; brigadier general, January 4, 1864; and major general, by brevet, by President Lincoln, March 9, 1865.

In May, 1869, he was appointed minister to Sweden and Norway, and there did valuable service until November, 1877. In 1880 he was editor and principal owner of the St. Paul Dispatch. In 1882 he was made consul general for the United States at Rio de Janeiro, and served until 1885. In 1895 he was appointed chief fire warden of Minnesota, an office which he still holds, and where he is doing valuable service in preserving the forests of our state from fires.

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The career of General Andrews has been marked by thoroughness in whatever he has undertaken. When he has served the public, it has always been with conscientious fidelity. In literary work he has done much, chief of which are two volumes of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian wars, a history of St. Paul, a digest of opinions of attorney generals, and a work on administrative reform.

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THE WINONA STATE.

The Winona State was first issued July 17, 1861. It was a Democratic paper, and succeeded the Winona Democrat. Massey and Wheeler were its publishers and proprietors. Wheeler soon retired. It ran until about the close of the year, when it suspended and the material was taken to St. Paul and used to print a paper called the St. Paul Journal. The Winona State was the hundred and thirty-third weekly started in Minnesota.

THE DAILY STATE.

The Winona Daily State was begun and continued the same time as the weekly, being the fourteenth daily in Minnesota.

THE MINNESOTA VOLKSBLATT.

The St. Paul Press of November 19, 1861, says the Minnesota Volksblatt made its first appearance on Saturday, November 16, 1861. It was published by Philip Rohr and Co., with Dr. Fischer, late Democratic candidate for state treasurer, as its editor. Volume V, No. 216, is the first of the Volksblatt that appears in the Historical Library files. The date is December 30, 1865, and Charles H. Lienau is its editor.

Charles H. Lienau bought an interest in the paper shortly after Rohr began its publication, and after a little time became its sole proprietor. It used to be printed on the site of the new

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postoffice near the old city hall, and had a sign that could be read from Third street. It was made a daily, October 9, 1866, and in 1877 was united with the Staats Zeitung, and the combination became the Volkszeitung of today.

CHARLES H. LIENAU.

Charles H. Lienau was born in Monckhagen, Holstein, Germany, February 27, 1835. He came to America in 1854, chopped in the Wisconsin woods awhile, and then came to St. Paul, arriving in 1857. He began as a helper in a grocery store at the Seven Corners, and finally became its proprietor. He ran it with his accustomed energy until the fall of 1861 when Philip Rohr induced him to take an interest in a new German newspaper called the Volksblatt that he had just started. Rohr soon sold out to him and went to Bavaria, Germany.

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Lienau was elected an alderman of St. Paul in 1862, and in 1863 became city comptroller, and in 1866 represented Ramsey county in the Minnesota legislature. Soon afterward he went to Watertown, Carver county, and engaged with his brother in the milling business. Carver county soon made him judge of probate, then a representative in the state legislature, then a state senator.

Shortly after the consolidation of his newspaper, the Volksblatt, with the Zeitung, Lienau returned to St. Paul, when a stock company was formed to run the consolidation, with Lienau as its president, Albert Wolff its editor, and Theodor Sander its manager.

Lienau afterwards became a member of the board of education of St. Paul and was made its president. In 1881 he was elected register of deeds of Ramsey county, and in 1885 he again represented Ramsey county in the state legislature. Several years ago he removed to Redlands, Cal. He died in March, 1906, at the home of his son, John Lienau, in San

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Francisco. Lienau was an able and influential journalist, and ranked high as a business man and a citizen.

THE WEEKLY LAKE CITY TIMES.

The Lake City Times of Lake City, Wabasha county, was the one hundred and thirty-fifth paper started in Minnesota. It was a seven-column Republican sheet. John McBride was proprietor, and Oliver D. Eno editor and publisher. Its first issue was dated September 28, 1861. September 20, 1862, Eno resigned as editor, and McBride ran it alone. There are no later issues in the Historical Library, but the first number of the Lake City Leader, dated August 5, 1865, says J. H. Perkins and William J. McMaster had bought the Times plant, and with it had started the Leader.

THE VALLEY TRANSCRIPT.

The Transcript was the hundred and thirty-sixth newspaper started in Minnesota. Volume I. No. 19, the earliest seen by me, is dated February 5, 1862. The Conserver of Hastings of September 26, 1861, says it had received the first number of the paper. It was a six-column sheet, Republican in politics, and printed in Carver. The issue of the paper closed with July 23, 1862, when C. A. Warner bought it, and moved the material to Chaska, where he started the Valley Herald.

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THE PRESTON REPUBLICAN

was started November 2, 1861, in Preston, Fillmore county. It was seven columns in size and Republican in politics. It was formerly the Chatfield Republican, having been started there November 5, 1856. More liberal proposals were made, however, by the town of Preston, so it secured the removal of the paper from Chatfield. J. E. Burbank was its editor. January 11, 1862, M. L. Burbank became its publisher. May 5, 1865, J. E. Burbank resigned the editorial charge, and W. W. Williams became editor. July 20, 1866,

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a break comes in the files of the Historical Society, until December 26, 1866, when W. A. Hotchkiss, formerly editor of the Northwestern Democrat of Minneapolis, took the place of Williams and F. V. Hotchkiss became publisher. February 15, 1867, W. A. Hotchkiss bought the interest of F. V. Hotchkiss, and the paper has remained under his control until the present time, under the name of the National Republican. It was the hundred and thirty-seventh newspaper started in Minnesota.

THE SCOTT COUNTY JOURNAL,

the hundred and thirty-eighth journal started in Minnesota, was begun by Frederick Driscoll, November 7, 1861, at Belle Plaine, Scott county. The material used belonged to the Belle Plaine Land Company. Of the financial troubles of 1857. this company had its full share. Col. H. P. Adams, of Syracuse, New York, was an officer and stockholder. At his invitation, Driscoll went to Belle Plaine in May, 1857, to serve as bookkeeper of the company. The company became insolvent, and D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, was appointed assignee, and Driscoll was made his agent. Among the assets of the company was the Belle Plaine Inquirer, which had been started December 3, 1857, to prop up the overloaded burdens of the company. After employing several editors, the Inquirer had to suspend publication in the summer of 1861, and Driscoll took the plant for what the company was owing him for services rendered.

Driscoll had no knowledge whatever of the printing business. To add to the discomforts of the situation, the paper had always been intensely Democratic, and Scott county was the banner Democratic county of the state. Driscoll, however, was a Republican, 232 with plenty of nerve and backbone in his composition. He changed the name of the Belle Plaine Inquirer to the Scott County Journal, raised the flag of the Republican party, and waded in, and, for a man who knew nothing of printing or journalism when he started, he made a lively paper for about a year. Then finding an opening in St. Paul that suited him, he picked up his plant, went down there, and November 3, 1862, he started the St. Paul Union.

THE NORTHERN STATESMAN AND WESTERN FARMER.

The Northern Statesman and Western Farmer was started at Faribault, Rice county, November 12, 1861, by Johnston and Willis, Alexander Johnston being its editor. The Conserver of Hastings said the name of the paper was too long for this vale of tears. So it proved, for the last issue I can find is dated March 18, 1862. It was the hundred and thirty-ninth paper published in Minnesota.

THE NORTHWESTERN WEEKLY UNION.

Volume I, No. 1, of the Northwestern Weekly Union is dated November 30, 1861. It was published by George Gray in Monticello, Wright county, and was really an extension of life of the Wright County Republican, which began June 30, 1859, and which was the first of Gray's Monticello journalistic ventures. The Republican closed November 23, 1861, and the Union began November 30, 1861. The Union did not live long. Its first five issues were run at four columns. It ended with a tax sale December 6, 1862. It was the hundred and fortieth Minnesota paper.

GEORGE GRAY.

George Gray was connected with Minnesota journalism in various capacities from the time he worked on my old paper, the St. Anthony Express, in the spring of 1857, until he sold the Northern Statesman plant at Monticello in the spring of 1871, a period of about fourteen years, and during twelve of them he ran his own paper. That was a long time to live and pay expenses of running country journalism in the sparsely populated Minnesota of those early days.

Gray was born in Lockport, N. Y., March 6, 1836, and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1857. After leaving the St. Anthony Express office in 1858, he bought the type of Donnelly's defunct 233 paper at Nininger, and February 1, 1859, started the St. Anthony Advertiser. He ran it until June 1, 1859, and then sold it to Connolly and Haven, and not

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long afterward it was discontinued. He then went to Monticello, and bought the plant of the Monticello Times, which had suspended publication. With this he started the Wright County Republican, June 30, 1859. He ran that until November, 1861, when he turned it into the Northwestern Weekly Union. That paper suspended publication in December, 1862, as above stated. Gray leased the plant to Hon. Samuel Bennett, state senator of Wright county, in the spring of 1863, and went east. Bennett started a paper called the Courier, May 2, 1863, ran fourteen issues and quit. About that time Gray returned, and he and Bennett took up the remains of the Union, and with them began the Northern Statesman, August 1, 1863. This was run a few months, when Bennett got discouraged and withdrew. There was very little currency up there for expenses but hoop poles and ginseng in those days, but Gray hung on. Bennett died June 10, 1865.

Not content with the rough road he was traveling with the Statesman on his back, Gray went over to Anoka in 1865 and started the Anoka Union, which Granville S. Pease shortly after acquired, when Gray had grown footsore on his daily tramps between Monticello and Anoka. May 6, 1871, Gray sold the Statesman to T. A. Perrine and moved to Michigan. There in Reading, Hillsdale county, he started a new paper called the Reading Tribune, and ran it until he got the ague, when he sold out and came back to Monticello and ran a mercantile business from 1876 to 1888.

In the winter of 1888 he took the journalistic fever again. He bought the Otter Tail County Farmer, published at Fergus Falls, where he removed with his family. The next year he sold out of that to the Daily Journal Company of Fergus Falls, and removed to Minneapolis, and is now a member of the Gray Printing Company of that city. Though past seventy, Gray seems to have not yet come to the chloroforming period of life.

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THE SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS.

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The Scott County Argus was the name given to the hundred and forty-first paper started in Minnesota. Judge John L. Macdonald and his brother, C. F. Macdonald, now editor of the St. Cloud Times, were the proprietors, Judge Macdonald being the editor. The date of the first number was November 13, 1861, and the material of the St. Anthony Express, whose history was given in my "Journalism in the Territorial Period," was used. The Argus was a seven-column Democratic sheet. December 14, 1861, the name was changed to the Shakopee Argus. The place of publication was Shakopee, Scott county.

May 31, 1862, M. C. Russell took the place of C. F. Macdonald and became assistant editor, and the paper was enlarged to eight columns. The August 6, 1862, issue of the Mankato Record announced a semi-weekly edition of the Argus, but I have no means of confirming this statement, as the files of the Argus from July 22, 1862, to July 8, 1863, are not in the Historical Library. At the latter date, however, the paper appears as a six-column sheet, with Judge L. L. Baxter as editor, and a young man named Faith as publisher. In a note to me Judge Macdonald explains this by saying that he sold the paper to Baxter and Faith in the fall of 1862.

September 10, 1864, H. J. Peck took the place of Baxter, and the publishing firm became Baxter and Faith, the paper becoming a seven-column sheet again. September 22, 1864, the name of H. J. Peck appeared alone in the columns of the paper as publisher and proprietor. October 15, 1864, M. C. Russell returned, and the firm became Peck and Russell, Peck being the political and Russell the local editor. July 15, 1865, the paper was reduced to six columns; August 19, Peck sold his interest to Russell; and September 2, 1865, the paper went back to seven columns, and was named the Shakopee Weekly Argus. The last issue in the Library, until February 14, 1867, is September 26, 1865. February 14, 1867, Henry Hinds was in control, and so it passed into the seventies. The paper is still running.

JOHN L. MACDONALD.

John L. Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 22, 1836; went to Pittsburg, Pa.. and from there to St. Paul in 1855; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Shakopee in 1859. Later he was superintendent of schools and prosecuting attorney of Scott county, and in 1869 was elected to the state legislature from that county. In 1871 he was elected state senator. He was mayor of Shakopee in 1875, and in 1876 was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district of Minnesota, serving nearly ten years. Afterward he retired to private life, but his name was soon placed on the Democratic ticket in his district for Congress, and he was again elected. At the close of his congressional term he removed to St. Paul, and a few years later to Kansas City, Mo., where he died suddenly July 13, 1903, from the effects of a street railroad accident of the December previous.

His journalistic experience covers a little over one year on the Belle Plaine Inquirer in 1860 and 1861, as described in my last paper of the Territorial series, and about one year on the Scott County Argus, which he, in company with his brother, C. F. Macdonald, organized in Shakopee in November, 1861, as above narrated.

COLIN F. MACDONALD.

Conlin F. Macdonald, brother of Judge John L. Macdonald, has had nearly forty-five years of Minnesota journalistic experience. He was born in St. Andrews, Nova Scotia, September 23, 1843, and came with his parents to this country in 1848, and to Minnesota in 1855. He began his journalistic work when sixteen years of age, in the old Belle Plaine Inquirer office.

May 31, 1862, he left the Argus office in Shakopee, and August 18, 1862, enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and served until August 24, 1865. In 1866 he went back to the Shakopee Argus and was associated with M. C. Russell in its management until the spring of 1867. From that time until 1875 he was compositor in the St. Paul Pioneer office.

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January 13, 1875, he purchased the St. Cloud Weekly Times, and ran it until September 27, 1887, when he started the Daily Times, St. Cloud's first daily newspaper, and has ever since been its editor.

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Mr. Macdonald was elected state senator from Stearns county in 1876, 1878, and 1880. He was delegate at large of the National Democratic convention of 1884; and was elected mayor of St. Cloud in 1883, 1884, and 1885. He was receiver of the United States land office nearly eight years, and department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1905.

These brothers came from sterling Scotch ancestry, and, as the above records prove, have demonstrated their worth in many useful ways since they came to Minnesota over a half century ago.

THE UNION EXPRESS.

The Union Express, by Kelly & Sanborn, was the hundred and forty-second paper. It seems to have succeeded the Owatonna News Letter, which was started in 1860 by A. B. Cornell to supply the vacancy caused by the suspension of the Owatonna Journal. All I can find of the Union Express is what the St. Paul Press and the Northern Statesman of Monticello say. The former, under date of December 19, and the latter December 24, 1861, say that the Steele County News Letter has given place to the Owatonna Union Express.

THE ST. PAUL JOURNAL.

The St. Paul Journal was started in St. Paul January 1, 1862, by Thomas E. Massey. The press and material of the Winona State were brought up from Winona and used to print the Journal. It was Democratic in politics, ran a seven-column issue, and lasted until October 1, 1862. It was the hundred and forty-third journal established in Minnesota.

THE MINNESOTA UNION.

The Minnesota Union was started by William H. Wood with the press and material of the St. Cloud Union, after it came back into his hands. Only one of the issues are in existence that I can find. That is filed among the numbers of the Minnesota Statesman of Monticello. As the Hastings Conserver announces, under date of May 15, 1862, the return of the press and material to Wood, I have placed its beginning at May 1, 1862.

The date of the first number in the Historical Library is May 1, 1863, for Volume II, No. 48, showing that Wood carried the 237 old number of the St. Cloud Union right along, the date of the first number of that paper being June 7, 1861, as already stated.

The Minnesota Union must be counted as a separate journal, and is the hundred and forty-fourth started in Minnesota.

THE MINNEAPOLIS ADVERTISER

was started by G. S. Cyphers early in June, 1862,—the exact date I do not have. The State News of June 14 announces its advent, but does not give the date. As the Scott County Argus, the Goodhue Volunteer, and the Valley Transcript of Carver, also notice the first issue, it will do to place its beginning about the tenth of June. It was the hundred and forty-fifth newspaper in regular course in Minnesota. How long it ran, and what its changes were, I have no means of knowing, as there are no further notices of it that I have been able to find. Writing of Minneapolis reminds me of

THE ST. ANTHONY OF 1847.

In my third paper on "Journalism in the Territorial Period," I gave a list of voters in St. Anthony Falls township, now East Minneapolis, on October 30, 1848. The election was held for the territorial delegate to congress. There were forty-two voters at that time. In September of 1847, save the old government mill, on the west side of the river, there were

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no improvements whatever at the falls. On the east or St. Anthony side there was a log house, where Franklin Steele held his claim. Luther Patch and his family occupied this house. A log building was being constructed for the use of the men who were to build the mill dam. Pierre Bottineau's house, on the river bank above Nicollet island. Calvin Tuttle's claim shanty, and two or three French squatters cabins, were the improvements. Luther Patch and his family, the workmen on the log house where the dam was to be built, and Calvin Tuttle and a few French half-breeds, were the only inhabitants, where now stands the city of Minneapolis.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

After the defeat of Douglas in the presidential election of 1860, Thomas M. Perry, who had published the Little Giant, a Douglas campaign sheet in St. Peter, went back to Cleveland, Le Sueur 238 county. He owned the material with which he had published the Cleveland Leader. This he had discontinued when he had started the Little Giant. He now opened up again in Cleveland and started the Cleveland Herald, ran it a few months, and then sold the material to Monroe Edwards, who took it to Lower Le Sueur and started the Le Sueur County Gazette. The Herald was the hundred and forty-sixth newspaper printed in Minnesota.

THE SOUTH WEST MINNESOTIAN.

The history of the South West Minnesotian of Blue Earth, Faribault county, shows the erratic way in which many of the early newspapers of Minnesota were managed. The Blue Earth City News, mentioned earlier in this paper, was started April 20, 1861, and ran until April 26, 1862, when J. L. Christie bought the interest of Arthur Bonwell and it was run until July 12, 1862, by Hyatt and Christie. Then there is a break in the Historical Society files until August 2, 1862, when the paper appears as the South West Minnesotian, without loss of a number, and still run by Hyatt and Christie. September 13, 1862, the paper was run by W. B. Hyatt, and he complained at being left alone on account of the Indian war. As I

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can find no further account of it, the paper probably died soon after. In order to preserve the identity of this paper, I have to class it as a distinct newspaper and count it the hundred and forty-seventh newspaper of the state.

LE SUEUR COUNTY GAZETTE.

I find in the August 7, 1862, issue of the Scott County Journal, that it had received the first issue of a paper called the Le Sueur County Gazette. It was the hundred and forty-eighth printed in the state. The circumstances of the issue of this paper I have given in my notice of the Cleveland Herald. Monroe Edwards started the Gazette, and ran it until he was killed in the Indian outbreak at New Ulm, in the latter part of August, 1862. The Stillwater Messenger of August 22, 1862, is my authority for the death of Edwards.

In 1865 Mr. Perry regained possession of the material of the Gazette, and with it started the St. Peter Advertiser.

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THE VALLEY HERALD,

a six-column paper, was established in Chaska, Carver county, with the press and material of the Valley Transcript of Carver, which had been discontinued July 23, 1862. Charles A. Warner, afterward state senator from Carver county, was the purchaser, and September 1, 1862, the first number of the Herald was published. Warner was editor and proprietor, and M. C. Russell publisher. Shortly after its start, W. B. Griswold joined Warner as editor and publisher. March 4, 1865, Warner says Griswold had retired, having secured a competence in publishing the paper. Warner then went on alone. Running a mercantile business and a printing establishment, and mixing considerably in politics, kept Warner from sleeping much in the day time. At Volume IV, No. 19, January 13, 1866, the paper was enlarged to seven columns, and on the 27th, Lucian Warner, a brother of Charles A., who had virtually been editor and publisher for about a year, became associated by recognition at the head of the paper. At No. 39 of this volume the paper was sold to F.

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A. Du Toit, who changed its politics from Republican to Democratic, became editor and proprietor, and has continued its management to the present time. It was the hundred and forty-ninth paper started in Minnesota.

Charles A. Warner died in 1867. Lucian succeeded to the mercantile business and to the office of postmaster of Chaska, which, combined, they held fifteen years.

Lucian Warner afterward became extensively interested in the brick business in Chaska. This finally grew to such volume that he changed his residence to St. Paul, where most of his brick marketing was done. He has contributed in no slight degree to the upbuilding of St. Paul.

THE ST. PAUL UNION.

The St. Paul Union was the hundred and fiftieth in regular course of Minnesota weeklies. It was Republican in politics, and its daily was the fifteenth of the dailies, seven having been started during the Territorial period, and seven between the beginning of statehood and the starting of the Daily Union.

The first number of the Union was dated November 3, 1862, Frederick Driscoll, who began his journalistic career as owner and 240 editor of the Scott County Journal, was owner and editor of the St Paul Union. Driscoll ran it until it was merged in the St. Paul Press, February 28, 1863.

FREDERICK DRISCOLL.

Frederick Driscoll was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1834. He received an academic education, but, his father having died, he was early thrown on his own resources. He was employed as bookkeeper in a wholesale house several years, but in 1856 he was attacked by the "Go west" fever. He began business in Clinton, Iowa; but, finding progress slow, he went up to Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, and became bookkeeper for the Belle

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Plaine Land Company in 1857. Four and a half years later, he was roughly tumbled into journalism, as described in the above history of his Scott county newspaper.

It was after Mr. Driscoll bought his plant, in the fall of 1862, and began the St. Paul Union, that the strenuous fun of his journalistic life began. As this series of papers has nothing to do with the partisan aspect of Minnesota journalism, I shall refer you to H. P. Hall's "Observations," pages 57 to 60, inclusive, for that phase of Mr. Driscoll's connection with St. Paul journalism. As Mr. Hall was on the Union as reporter and news editor in those days, he was posted. In 1863 Mr. Driscoll was elected state printer, in opposition to the St. Paul Press. Newton Bradley owned half the Press, and Driscoll bought his interest, which led to a consolidation, February 28, 1863. William R. Marshall owned the other half of the Press. This was acquired later by Mr. Wheelock, and thus a union of a superb editor and an equally superb business manager was begun, which, although the two men were not always congenial personally, lasted with great benefit to each for nearly forty years. Mr. Driscoll was a representative in the Legislature from Scott county in 1863.

Frederick Driscoll was, and, though now past seventy-two, still is, the very incarnation of hustle. He has for several years been the main driving wheel of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in Chicago. His later career is a standing refutation of the nonsense that a man in good health of body and mind has a call, when past seventy, to lie down and let a younger man supplant him. If he allows it from choice, all right; but a man, healthy and fairly optimistic, and wishing to do business, can balance judgment and experience against stronger force and swifter speed and win, until he has lived at least ten years on borrowed time, if he so determines. The trouble with many men is that they grow sour and pessimistic as they grow old. No man is rated higher by his fellows than he rates himself.

THE SCHOOL FRIEND.

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An eight-page quarterly, called the School Friend, seems to have been printed by T. F. Thickstun, principal of a Baptist school, called the Minnesota Central University, in Hastings, Dakota county, some time in 1862. The dates of the beginning and ending I cannot find. With this vague notice I am obliged to leave it. There is no doubt of its existence, however, and it counts one hundred fifty-one in the list.

SUMMARY.

Of the twenty-five weeklies started between January 1, 1861, and January 1, 1863, only the Scott County Argus and the Valley Herald of Chaska are now running under the names they had when they started. The St. Paul Press and the Volksblatt combined respectively with the Pioneer and the Zeitung, and became the Pioneer Press and the Volkszeitung; and the Preston Republican is now the National Republican. The remaining twenty have lost name and identity completely.

Of the hundred and fifty-one journals started in Minnesota before the end of the year 1862, only twelve are now alive. These are the Pioneer Press and the Volkszeitung, of Ramsey county; the Republican Herald, of Winona county; Mantorville Express, of Dodge county; Red Wing Republican, of Goodhue county; Wabasha Herald, of Wabasha county; Post and Record, of Olmsted county; St. Peter Tribune, of Nicollet county; Albert Lea Standard, of Freeborn county; Scott County Argus, of Scott county; and the Valley Herald, of Carver county. Memories are all that remain of the other one hundred and thirty-nine Minnesota journals 242 started prior to 1863. Where and how most of them lived and died has been nearly as difficult of search as to find where Goodhue, the first Minnesota editor, was buried. "How soon we are forgot when we are dead."

Eighth Paper, 1863 to 1865.

During the four years and fourteen days between the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, and the surrender of General Joe Johnston to General Sherman, April 26th,

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1865, only twenty-nine newspapers were started in Minnesota. During the same length of time, immediately preceding April 12th, 1861, eighty papers were begun; and during the four years and fourteen days immediately following the close of the war, sixty-two papers were begun.

Our people were anxious to get war news, but most of the Minnesota promoters of new newspapers and a large share of those already in the business were at the front in those days.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRAT.

No files of the Northwestern Democrat are in the Historical Library. The State Atlas of Minneapolis gives its date of beginning, at Hastings, Dakota county, about April 18th, 1863. The history of Dakota county says it was begun in the spring of 1863, was Democratic in politics, and ran to a conclusion in about eighteen months. Frank J. Mead was its editor and publisher, and it was the hundred and fifty-second journal started in Minnesota at that date.

THE COURIER.

The Courier was the name of a small Republican paper started at Monticello, Wright county, April 25th, 1863. Its editor and publisher was Samuel Bennett, state senator from that county. It ran fourteen issues, and then died of non-support. It counted one hundred and fifty-three on the newspaper list.

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THE OWATONNA PLAINEALER.

The issues of the Owatonna Plaindealer begin in the Historical Society's Library at Volume I, No. 23, October 1st, 1863, making the date of first issue April 30th, 1863. L. H. Kelly, M. D., was editor and proprietor of the Plaindealer. It was six columns in size and Republican

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in politics. The place of publication was Owatonna, Steele county. At Volume III, No. 33, December 7th, 1865, it was enlarged to seven columns, and at that time had become one of the best paying newspapers in southern Minnesota. At Volume IV, No. 13, July 19th, 1866, it disappears from the files of the Historical Society, but I find further mention of it in the history of Steele county, which says that in 1866 it was still further enlarged to eight columns, and in the fall of that year was sold to Tappan, Higbee and Hathaway; that shortly after this sale the name was changed to the Republican Journal, and a few weeks later to the Owatonna Journal, under Higbee, Spellman and Bickham. The Plaindealer was the hundred and fifty-fourth journal started in Minnesota.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY.

I have found, as a rule, that the newspaper files of the Historical Society are more reliable than the histories of the papers in the different counties; but, even in the files, volumes and numbers tangle me sometimes.

For instance, the files of the Owatonna Plaindealer begin at Volume I, No. 23, October 1st, 1863. I run back and find Volume I, No. 1, was April 30th, 1863. I come to the Owatonna Journal and find the files begin at Volume V, No. 38, January 9th, 1868. I run back to get its date of first issue, and find that, also, is April 30th, 1863. Two Republican papers beginning in the same village on the same day is unusual. I turn to the history of Steele county, and find that Kelly sold the Plaindealer in the fall of 1866; that the name was changed at that time to the Republican Journal; and that in a few weeks afterward the outfit was again sold, and the name again changed, to the Owatonna Journal. It appears from the record that the Owatonna Journal has appropriated the volumes and numbers of the Republican Journal and Owatonna Plaindealer, and the files show no explanation of it.

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Where changes of owners and names of newspapers have been made, and, somewhere along the road, the original name has again been assumed, I have numbered them, as

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I did the Stillwater Messenger, where the Republican intervened, giving the history of the Republican by itself, while it ran, and calling the Messenger No. 1 and No. 2, without regard to volume and number in the files of Messenger No. 2.

In the case of such papers as the Pioneer Press of St. Paul and the Republican-Herald of Winona, dating back volumes and numbers causes no confusion, for I can trace the branches as feeders of the main line; but where the name of the main line has been changed, as of the Owatonna Plaindealer, and an attempt is made by the volume and number to call it the Owatonna Journal, without explanation, the case is different. As well might John, in a genealogical line of today, go back to his great-grandfather James, call him John, and ignore all the other James and John names along down the way. Upsetting an ancestral line in that way, would make no end of trouble, but it is the way some newspapers have of upsetting journalistic lines. The worst I can wish them is that they could have my job in writing these papers on Early Journalism.

THE WASECA COURIER.

All I can find of the Waseca Courier is what the minutes of the Minnesota Editorial Association say about it. They say that in April, 1863, J. C. Ide began the Waseca Courier. It was printed in Owatonna, by A. B. Cornell at first, and afterward by L. H. Hall. It was discontinued about December 1st, 1863. It counted one hundred fifty-five in our list of newspapers.

L. H. KELLY, M. D.

Dr. L. H. Kelly was born at Ovid, N. Y., in 1808. In November, 1860, he joined W. H. Mitchell in the publication of the Rochester Republican, as stated in the sixth of this series of papers. He remained with that paper about one year. In April, 1863, he began the Owatonna Plaindealer, and ran it about three years and a half, as has been stated.

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September 11th, 1868, Dr. Kelly purchased the Northfield Recorder, a paper published in Northfield, Rice county, and two weeks afterward changed its name to the Northfield Enterprise. He ran the Enterprise until 1870, when he sold it to Hon. Charles A. Wheaton, who was then conducting the Northfield Standard.

From Northfield, Dr. Kelly went to Faribault, and began a paper called the Faribault Leader. He sold the Leader about a year after to A. E. Haven, of LaCrosse, who turned it into the Faribault Democrat, which is still going. Dr. Kelly died in Owatonna in August, 1872.

THE HENDERSON MONITOR.

I find the Henderson Monitor quoted by the State Atlas of Minneapolis under date of June 24th, 1863. I have tried to get further trace of it but have not succeeded. All that seems to remain is a name and a number. The number is one hundred and fifty-six.

THE MOWER COUNTY REGISTER.

The hundred and fifty-seventh paper started in Minnesota was the Mower County Register. It begins in the Historical files at Volume I, No. 35, March 10th, 1864, making number one date July 16th, 1863. The paper was started by H. R. Davidson, at Austin, Mower county. It was a six-column Republican sheet. H. R. Davidson was editor and publisher until Volume 1, No. 45, May 26th, 1864, when he died at the age of twenty-five, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles H. Davidson.

At Volume II, No. 2, July 14th, 1864, James T. Wheeler, of St. Charles, Illinois, who furnished the money to begin the paper, became a partner of Davidson. Between Volume II, No. 9, September 1st, 1864, and Volume IV, No. 25, January 3rd, 1867, the Register drops out of the files. At the latter date the paper is seven columns in size, and is still conducted by Davidson and Wheeler. The issue of March 28th following appears without the name of Wheeler, and the statement is made that Wheeler had not had any business

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interest in the paper for the preceding year, his name having been continued in the partnership relation, because he had furnished the money to start the paper, and in the after settlements made with the Davidsons had been uniformly kind and lenient with them.

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At Volume V, No. 14, October 17th, 1867, the paper enlarged to eight columns. At Volume VII, No. 5, August 12th, 1869, H. O. Basford became a partner; and March 30th, 1871, D. W. Craig was admitted and became editor of the paper. June 29th, 1871, the name was changed to the Austin Register, which is still running.

CHARLES H. DAVIDSON.

Charles H. Davidson and his brother, H. R. Davidson, were the founders of the Mower County Register, now the Austin Register. Charles H. came to Austin in 1858. He began his journalistic career on the Mower County Mirror, the first newspaper started in that county. Its founder was David Blakeley, afterward prominent in the journalism of the Northwest. Young Davidson began there as a roller boy at the age of eleven years. C. H. Davidson sold his interest in the Register to his partner, H. O. Basford, in 1878, and bought the Mower County Transcript, which he sold in turn in 1886, thus completing a connection with southern Minnesota journalism of about twenty-three years.

In February, 1887, Mr. Davidson became the president of the Austin State Bank, afterward the Austin National Bank. He was vice president and manager of the Kansas National Bank, of Wichita, Kansas, from 1895 to 1898. He was also postmaster of Austin, Minnesota, six years; was a prominent mason and odd fellow; and was largely influential in the business circles of southern Minnesota. He died September 22nd, 1901.

GROWTH OF JOURNALISM.

A matter of journalistic history worthy of being preserved here is the fact that in the year 1775 there were only twenty-seven newspapers printed in the United States. The first

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newspaper in this country was started in 1704. As early as 1830 the United States, with a population of less than thirteen million, published more newspapers than Europe, with a population of a hundred and eighty-five million. In the year 1900, 21,325 periodicals were published, of which 15,681 were weeklies and twenty-two hundred were dailies.

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THE MANKATO WEEKLY UNION.

In July, 1863, Charles H. Slocum purchased the press and material of the Mankato Independent, and July 17th, 1863, began the Mankato Weekly Union. It was a seven-column Republican paper. Slocum ran it until Volume II, No. 48, June 9th, 1865, when William B. Griswold bought the plant and became its editor and proprietor. July 12th, 1867, Griswold tried to wipe out the identity of the Independent by reaching back from Volume V, No. 1, of the Union, to Volume I, No. 1, of the Independent. By this method, quite common with the newspapers of those days, he made a jump in one week from Volume V, No. 1, to Volume XI, No. 1.

At Volume XI, No. 50, June 19th, 1868, nearly a year after this long jump was made, the Union was enlarged to eight columns; and at Volume XII, No. 26, January 1st, 1869, G. K. Cleveland became associated with Mr. Griswold under the firm name of Griswold & Cleveland. The paper ran under this management until Volume XVIII, No. 11, September 11th, 1874, when Griswold sold his interest to Mr. Cleveland, his partner. Mr. Cleveland continued the paper to Volume XXI, No. 10, August 31st, 1877, and then sold to George W. Neff. At Volume XXIII, No. 18, October 24th, 1879, Mr. Neff sold to Gen. James H. Baker, and the Union went out of business. The plants of the Union and Record were then consolidated in the Mankato Free Press, which is still running. The Union was the hundred and fifty-eighth newspaper started in Minnesota.

CHARLES H. SLOCUM.

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Charles H. Slocum, my old partner in the St. Anthony Express from August, 1857, to the fall of 1860, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 15th, 1836, and came to St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, in 1857. He had learned the printer's trade in 1853, and, while associated with me, was the publisher of the Express. After leaving the Express, he worked in the office of the St. Paul Daily Times until 1863. He was the telegraph courier of General Marshall, bringing down the midnight telegraphic dispatches from the office of the Evening News of St. Anthony, on horseback, in all sorts of winter weather, as described in my last preceding paper.

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July 17th, 1863, Mr. Slocum started the Mankato Weekly Union, as above stated. June 9th, 1865, he sold the Union to William B. Griswold, and in 1867 went to St. Charles, Minnesota, and started the St. Charles Herald and ran it seven years.

Mr. Slocum was assistant clerk of the House of the Minnesota Legislature five terms. In 1874 he purchased the Post, of Blue Earth City, Faribault county, and was the postmaster of Blue Earth City nine years. He returned to St. Paul in 1884, but in the later years I have lost track of him.

It seemed to me that Slocum never slept. Honest, industrious, overflowing with energy, he made a success above the average of the newspaper men of early days.

THE WHIG OF SEVENTY-SIX.

The Whig of Seventy-six was put on the exchange list of the State Atlas of Minneapolis, under date of November 25th, 1863. I do not find it in the Historical Library. July 25th, 1863, is as near as I can get the date of its start. It was published in Winnebago City, Faribault county, and the owner, whoever he was, sold the plant about the middle of the next March to J. L. Christie, formerly of the Chatfield Republican. What he did with it I have not been able to find out. It counts one hundred and fifty-nine on the list.

THE NORTHERN STATESMAN.

By the aid of the files of Col. Samuel E. Adams of Minneapolis, which he has so generously donated to the Historical Society, combined with what George Gray, its old editor and proprietor, can remember, I have a pretty complete history of the Northern Statesman of Monticello, Wright county. It was started August 1st, 1863, by Mr. Gray and Hon. Samuel Bennett.

In the two preceding papers of this series, I have given an account of Gray's previous journalistic ventures in Monticello. These ended with the close of the Northwestern Weekly Union, December 6th, 1862. Somewhat discouraged, Gray went down to Fort Snelling and tried to enlist in the army, but the examining surgeon would not have him. He then went back to Monticello, leased his idle printing plant to Hon. Samuel Bennett, who had been elected to the Minnesota Senate from Wright county 249 a year or two before. Gray then went east. Bennett began the Courier April 25th, 1863, ran fourteen numbers and failed, as described in the beginning of this paper. About that time Gray returned, and he and Bennett hitched teams to pull the Minnesota Statesman. Bennett soon dropped out of the harness, and in 1864 was appointed appraiser of Sioux Indian lands by the government. He died June 10th, 1865.

I have traced the Statesman through the files of the Historical Society, and find it began with a five-column issue August 1st, 1863, as above stated. May 4th, 1864, the partnership with Bennett was dissolved. At Volume III, No. 24, February 10th, 1866, the paper was enlarged to six columns, and April 7th, 1866, it swelled to eight columns. At Volume V, No. 28, February 28th, 1868, it shrank to four columns, and ran at that size until April 11th, 1868. Then a county tax sale came along and boosted it up to six columns again. It did not change from that elevation during the remainder of its life.

From Volume VI, No. 23; December 12th, 1868, to August 31st, 1869, the paper is not in the files, and in the meantime the volume and number jumped to Volume XI, No. 4,

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showing the Statesman had grown five years in about nine months. This count was continued to Volume XII, No. 42, May 6th, 1871, when the press and material were sold to T. A. Perrine, Gray moved to Michigan, and his newspaper ventures in Wright County ended. The career of the Statesman also ended at that date, and Perrine began the Monticello Times at Volume I, No. 1, June 3rd, 1871.

The history of the Northern Statesman gives me another lot of trouble in matching dates of publication with volumes and numbers carried in the files. Evidently Mr. Gray followed a custom common in those days, of dating back to the first number of his pioneer ancestral paper, the Wright County Republican, which started June 30th, 1859. But giving the Statesman a start with the Republican volume and number will hardly account for the swell of 666 total weekly issues, in the 620 weeks between June 3rd, 1859, and May 7th, 1871. The Statesman was the hundred and sixtieth newspaper started in Minnesota.

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THE ST. PAUL DEMOCRAT.

The St. Paul Democrat was started as a campaign paper in September, 1863. It was edited by Hon. John L. Macdonald, and was discontinued about January 1st, 1864. It was the hundred and sixty-first Minnesota newspaper.

THE ST. PAUL EVENING DEMOCRAT

was the evening daily edition of the St. Paul Democrat, and was the fifteenth daily started in Minnesota.

THE ANOKA STAR

was started with the plant of the old Anoka Republican, whose history, as far as I could get it, was given in my sixth paper. The Republican was started August 25th, 1860, by A. C. Squire and brother. October 3rd, 1863, A. G. Spalding bought the Republican

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plant, and the same day started the Anoka Star, and advertised to supply all advance pay subscribers of the Republican with the Star. At Volume I, No. 49, September 3rd, 1864, the Star disappears from the Historical Library, but rises again January 28th, 1865, when Charles N. and Ed. H. Folsom appear as editors and publishers, Spalding having dropped out somewhere in the interim. Volume II, No. 26, April 1st, 1865, is the last of it in the library. I have heard, however, that T. G. Jones ran it awhile after the Folsoms left it, but he soon tired out and the Star set forever. It counted one hundred sixty-two in the journalistic procession.

THE WILTON WEEKLY NEWS.

In November, 1863, the press and material of the Waseca Home Views were purchased by Hiel D. Baldwin, of Wilton, Waseca county, and the hundred and sixty-third paper was started, called the Wilton Weekly News. James E. Child was its editor. The first issue was dated December 8th, 1863. It was six columns in size and Republican in politics. Within a few weeks Mr. Child purchased the plant and ran it until the last of October, 1867, when he closed the office and removed the outfit to Waseca, and it became the Waseca News.

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THE NEW ULM POST.

The New Ulm Post, a journal printed in the German language, was the hundred and sixty-fourth Minnesota newspaper. It was started in New Ulm, Brown county, February 12th, 1864, according to the files of the Historical Society. This date is obtained by taking Volume XXVIII, No. 16, the first of the paper that appears in the files, and dating back to the beginning. A pamphlet called the "Chronology of New Ulm" claims February 5th as its beginning. You have the two authorities, and can take your choice.

Albert Wolff was its first editor, and Wolff and Hofer its publishers. Wolff soon retired, and in July, 1864, Ludwig Bogen assumed control, and about a year later Lambert Naegele joined him. In February, 1870, Ernest Brandt, the present editor and proprietor of Der

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Fortschritt, took Naegele's place. In April, 1873, the Post printed an English edition for a short time, but this was soon dropped.

April 6th, 1886, Ludwig Bogen, one of the ablest writers the German-American press of the Northwest ever had, died, and the Post was transferred to Alfred A. Bogen, his son. The following fall, J. H. Strasser, now of Minneapolis, was employed as editor. September 8th, 1892, Mr. Strasser became owner of the Post, and April 13th, 1896, sold it to Edward and Armand Petry, who ran the paper as Petry Brothers, editors and publishers, until November 20th, 1905, when they sold in turn to the New Ulm Publishing Company. That company also acquired the New Ulm Review. Edward retained his position as editor of the Post until his death, November, 26th, 1906, when his brother, Armand Petry, succeeded him and is still its editor.

A PIONEER NEWSPAPER TRUST.

It may somewhat surprise the staid old Pioneer Press of today to be called the champion newspaper trust of the Northwest. Nevertheless, up to date, it has absorbed seventeen weekly papers and two dailies, and only two of the nineteen, the Minneapolis Tribune and the Mail, got away before the digestion was complete. This is how it was done.

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May 28th, 1849, the Minnesota Chronicle went into the Minnesota Register. February 10th, 1851, the Register was absorbed by the Minnesota Democrat. November 1st, 1855, the Minnesota Democrat was swallowed by the St. Paul Pioneer, and, as an aid to digestion, the mixture was labeled the Pioneer and Democrat.

July 4th, 1858, the Pioneer and Democrat, in another hungry mood, took in the Financial Advertiser, Joseph A. Wheelock's first newspaper venture. Afterward, by a roundabout road, other journals went into the larder of the insatiable Pioneer, then called the Pioneer and Democrat. They came in this order: January 1st, 1861, the St. Paul Press absorbed the St. Paul Times; January 27th, 1861, the St. Paul Press absorbed the St. Paul

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Minnesotian; and March 1st, 1863, the St. Paul Press took in the St Paul Union, Frederick Driscoll's paper. In the meantime the Pioneer, having no further use for its Democrat attachment, cut it off September 5th, 1862, and the paper again became the St. Paul Pioneer of early days. Finally, April 11th, 1875, the St. Paul Press itself went down the cavernous throat of the Pioneer, and its memory was embalmed in the compound name of the Pioneer Press.

The next year, May 2nd, 1876, the Pioneer Press went up to Minneapolis and repeated the Jonah act, swallowing nine additional weekly newspapers and two dailies. William S. King and David Blakeley acted as sponsors for the whale. Here is the way that was done. Going back nineteen years, the Northwestern Democrat, which was established in 1855, went into the Gazette in 1857; the Gazette went into the Journal in 1858; and the Journal went into the State Atlas in 1859. Through another roundabout procession of Minneapolis trust feeders to the Pioneer Press, the Minnesota Republican was changed January 7th, 1859, to the Minnesota State News; and in 1863, that weekly paper and its daily were absorbed by the State Atlas. The Minneapolis Chronicle was started June 14th, 1866, and the State Atlas got it May 25th, 1867. Later, the Minneapolis Tribune got the Atlas, and May 2nd, 1876, the Pioneer Press got the Tribune, and next swallowed the Mail and its daily.

With the Northwestern Democrat, the Gazette, the Journal, the Minnesota Republican, the State News and its daily, the Chronicle, the Atlas, the Tribune, and the Mail, all safely down, the 253 Pioneer Press regurgitated the Mail and sold it to David Blakeley. In that act, the Minneapolis Tribune also came up, got lost, and was found by Blakeley; and today, like the Pioneer Press, the Tribune is going it alone, none the worse for the adventure.

THE PLAINVIEW ENTERPRISE.

According to the History of Wabasha County (page 924), the Plainview Enterprise was begun in Plainview, Wabasha County, in the early part of 1864. It was a four-page, six-

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column, Republican paper, owned and edited by N. B. Stevens, the former owner of the Wabasha Herald. It ran only a few weeks, and then was discontinued; and in April, 1864, Stevens went to Paxton, Illinois. That is one story.

According to another story that I get mainly from the files, Stevens sold the job printing business of the Wabasha County Herald to U. B. Shaver, publisher of the Pepin Wisconsin Press, July 19th, 1862. He retained his press and material and an editorial interest in the paper. It is said, without any proof to support it that I can find, that, either before or soon after this sale, Stevens went over to Plainview and started the Enterprise. During all that time, however, the firm name in the Herald files was continued as Shaver and Stevens, editors, and U. B. Shaver, publisher. The following October, Shaver resold half of the job business to Stevens, and the files also show that this business arrangement was continued until September 17th, 1863. Then comes another provoking lapse in the Herald files, until May 12th, 1864. Mr. Shaver was then announced as sole editor and proprietor, Stevens having sold his interest in both business and plant and gone to Paxton, Illinois.

As the story that Stevens started the Plainview Enterprise between July and October, 1862, is rumor not proved by facts, and the account of his starting it in the early part of 1864 is in the published county history, I have accepted the latter as correct, fixing the period between February and April, 1864, as the approximate time of its beginning. It numbered one hundred and sixty-five in the newspaper line.

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THE MINNESOTA SOUTHWEST.

The earliest evidence of the Minnesota Southwest of Blue Earth City, Faribault county, I find in the Historical Society files at Volume IV, No. 40, January 4th, 1868. The first issue, therefore, must have been April 9th, 1864, provided there was no mistake in numbering the issues, which no one could be sure of in those days. It is near enough, however, for practical purposes. One hundred and sixty-six is its number in the Minnesota list.

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This paper had no connection with the Southwest Minnesotian, into which the Blue Earth City News was turned as a new paper, August 2nd, 1862. That paper was discontinued by N. B. Hyatt in the fall of 1862.

Carl Huntington was editor of the Minnesota Southwest in 1868, and I think he started it. It was a seven-column Republican sheet. At Volume VI, No. 8, June 12th, 1869, still under Huntington, the paper was enlarged to nine columns. It ran that size until Volume VIII, No. 20, September 2nd, 1871, when Huntington sold it to Mr. M. H. Stevens. I cannot find what Stevens did with it.

THE ST. CLOUD TIMES.

The St. Cloud Times, of St. Cloud, Stearns county, was started April 9th, 1864. It was a six-column Democratic paper. R. Channing Moore was its editor, and Moore & Company the publishers. At its fourth number, April 30th, it was enlarged to seven columns. At the seventh number, on May 8th, Thomas and J. H. Simonton purchased the paper. From Volume I, No. 31, November 5th, 1864, to Volume III, No. 24, September 15th, 1866, the issues miss from the files, but I am told that Simonton and Brother, and afterward Simonton and Barnes, ran the paper in the interim. When it reappears in 1866, it is an eight-column sheet, and is published by A. J. Reed and Co.

At Volume VI, No. 10, June 5th, 1869, Mr. Reed retires, and L. A. Evans and James J. Green assume control, Evans as proprietor, and Green as editor and publisher. This relation lasts until Volume VI, No. 31, November 6th, 1869, when Green retires, and the next week the name of Evans appears alone at the head of the paper. November 20th, 1869, Mr. Green publishes a notice 255 in the Times, under date of November 16th, that he has leased the Times of Evans, but no period of continuance is mentioned. The paper then runs with Green as editor and publisher, and Evans as proprietor, to the close of 1869, when the issues disappear from the Historical Library files until January 7th, 1871.

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I am informed by Mr. Green, who is still in the journalistic field as editor of the New Ulm News, that he remained editor of the Times until September, 1870.

May 20th, 1871, Mr. Evans sold the Times to R. W. Delano, who ran the paper to Volume IX, No. 32, November 16th, 1872, when he sold to W. H. Lamb and J. H. Rhodes. The next week after this sale, fire destroyed the office, but four weeks later the paper went on again under W. H. Lamb, who ran it until Volume XI, No. 42, January 20th, 1875, when, still at eight columns, C. F. Macdonald bought it, and at this writing he still owns and runs it. It counts one hundred and sixty-seven in my calendar of Minnesota newspapers.

THE RED WING ARGUS.

Hancock's History of Goodhue County says that, at the discontinuance of the Goodhue Volunteer, that paper furnished the Red Wing Printing Company with press and material to begin the Red Wing Argus. The Volunteer began with the press and material of Red Wing Sentinel No. 2, which was discontinued by William Colvill and his patriotic associates when the war began, in the spring of 1861. As the earliest number of the Argus in the Historical Society files is Volume IV, No. 13, January 2nd, 1868, its first issue must have appeared October 13th, 1864, not long after the last number of the Volunteer in the Historical Library, which is August 24th, 1864. September 31st, 1868, the Argus temporarily suspended publication, owing to financial difficulties; but at Volume V No. 1, December 3rd, 1868, it resumed with C. F. George editor, after having had no editor at the head of its columns between January and December, 1868. The Argus at this time was conducted by the Red Wing Printing Company, until Volume V, No. 27, June 3rd, 1869, when the company sold the plant to Capt. Charles L. Davis, who assumed control with Capt. E. R. Otis acting as editor. 256 They ran the paper at seven columns until February 15th, 1872. It was then enlarged to eight columns, and the name of Otis disappeared from the head of the editorial columns, Davis remaining as proprietor. November 22nd, 1888, the paper dropped back again to seven columns. At Volume XXXIII, No. 43, September 11th, 1897, Davis sold the plant to Sulser, Shedd, and Livingston. The new owners at once

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enlarged the paper from four pages of seven columns each to twelve pages of six columns each, and it ran that size to February 12th, 1898, when it was reduced to eight pages of six columns each. December 18th, 1897, the names of Sulser, Shedd and Livingston dropped out; and January 1st, 1898, the Commercial Printing Company were in possession, and have so remained to the present. It numbers one hundred sixty-eight.

DAN S. MERRITT.

A short biographical sketch of Dan S. Merritt should have appeared in connection with my account of the Goodhue Volunteer, in Paper No. 7, next preceding this; but that paper was too long, even without it, and so the sketch was necessarily omitted. In April, 1864, Mr. Merritt became associated with J. H. Parker as publisher of the Volunteer, Mr. Parker being the editor. He remained in charge of the mechanical department until the eleventh of November following. This fact was not mentioned in my history of the Volunteer.

Dan S. Merritt was quite prominent as a newspaper publisher and editor in the days of early journalism. He was born in Newburgh, New York, May 11th, 1816, and began his trade as printer in the Newburgh Gazette office in 1830. In 1837 he started the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Whig, and sold out in 1838. After taking the rounds of several newspapers, he returned to Kalamazoo, and from there went to Pontiac, Michigan, and, in company with James C. Hutchins, purchased the Pontiac Jacksonian.

In July, 1855, they removed the press and material to Red Wing, Minnesota, and began the publication of the Red Wing Sentinel, No. 1, as stated in my second paper on Journalism in the Territorial Period. May 15th, 1856, they sold the Sentinel press and material to Alexis Bailly, and it was moved to Hastings and used to start the Dakota Weekly Journal. Bailly and Hutchins 257 then opened the Kelly Hotel in Red Wing, but soon sold out of that, and in the spring of 1857, the fever of journalism taking them again, they bought the Red Wing Gazette from Bennett Brothers and changed the name to the Red Wing Sentinel, No. 2, as stated in my fourth Territorial paper. March 26th,

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1859, Merritt sold out of the Sentinel to Littlefield and Maginnis and went to farming. He soon abandoned farming, however, and returned to Red Wing, and from there went to Marquette, Michigan, and helped launch the Lake Superior News. He remained there two summers. He then returned to Red Wing and took an interest in the Volunteer, the successor of the Red Wing Sentinel, No. 2, becoming its publisher. In April, 1864, he sold out of the Volunteer and went to St. Paul, and from there went to Hastings in the spring of 1866 and helped start the Dakota County Union. He afterward returned to St. Paul and thence went to Delano, Wright county, and helped start the Citizen. He remained there until 1874, when, after tracking him through eight newspapers, I have lost sight of him.

Merritt was a journalistic hustler, but, like many a bright man of the old days, Wanderlust held him with relentless grip. He started many good things that profited others more than they did Merritt.

THE ANOKA SENTINEL.

The date of the last number of the Anoka Star in the Historical Library files is April 1st, 1865, as already stated in this paper. That was when Charles W. and Ed. H. Folsom seem to have left it. The following week the Sentinel began on April 8th, with Charles W. Folsom editor, and J. M. Thomson publisher. It was a six-column paper, with no salutatory and no politics. It ran thirteen issues, and then Folsom printed his valedictory, ascribing lethargy and lack of interest as the cause of the suspension. Folsom seems to have abandoned journalism in Anoka at this point. Thomson appears again in the fall of 1866, as the father of the Anoka Press. The Sentinel stands at one hundred and sixty-nine on my list.

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THE LAKE CITY LEADER,

of Lake City, Wabasha county, was begun August 5th, 1865, by T. H. Perkins and William J. McMaster, who had purchased the plant of the Lake City Times. It was a seven-column, four-page Republican paper. From Volume II, No. 51, July 20th, 1867, to Volume III, No.

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3, August 16th, 1867, the numbers are missing in the Library. The paper reappears at the latter date enlarged to eight columns, still run by McMaster and Perkins. At Volume V, No. 6, September 3rd, 1869, Perkins sold his interest to Dr. E. C. Spaulding, and the firm became McMaster and Spaulding, editors and proprietors. It ran to Volume VI, No. 11, October 7th, 1870, in that way. The next week it enlarged to eight pages of six columns each. At Volume VII, No. 45, June 7th, 1872, Oliver Jones joined the firm and it became the Leader Printing Company. At Volume X, No. 2, August 6th, 1874, E. C. Spaulding left the company. The heading then became William J. McMaster and Oliver Jones. At Volume XI, No. 23, January 6th, 1876, McMaster and Jones still ran it as the Leader Printing Company. Then at Volume XI, No. 32, March 11th, 1876, Morris C. Russell joined the company as associate editor, and the firm became McMaster, Jones, and Russell. At Volume XII, No. 12, October 21st, 1876, Mr. McMaster left the paper, on account of ill health, the Leader Company disappeared, and the firm of Jones and Russell took its place. July 7th, 1877, the paper dropped from eight pages of six columns each to four pages of eight columns each. November 16th, 1878, it went back again to the old issue of eight pages of six columns, Jones and Russell being still in the saddle.

At Volume XV, No. 10, October 11th, 1879, McMaster, having partially regained his health, repurchased Russell's interest and resumed his old place as editor of the Leader, the firm being McMaster and Jones; but March 13th, 1880, McMaster had to finally give up. McMaster and Jones then sold the Leader to Alexander C. Jameson and Benjamin Northrup, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and shortly afterward McMaster died. Jameson and Northrup continued the Leader until March 1st, 1881, when Jameson retired and John A. Leonard, the foreman of the paper, took his place. This arrangement continued until May 7th, 1881, when the firm of Northrup 259 and Leonard became Northrup and Company, and the name of the paper was changed to the Review, and September 6th, 1882, the Review died. The Leader was the hundred and seventieth paper started in Minnesota.

WILLIAM J. M'MASTER.

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William J. McMaster was born in Belfast, Ireland, September 23rd, 1838, and came to this country in 1848. He learned the printer's trade and entered the office of the Waumadee Herald, at Read's Landing, Minnesota, in 1857. A few days later his two brothers, who had started the paper, were drowned in Lake Pepin, as stated in my history of the Herald recorded in the Territorial part of these papers.

Young McMaster then joined Lute A. Taylor, of the River Falls Journal, in Wisconsin, and afterward worked a while as compositor in the St. Paul Press office. August 5th, 1865, he formed an alliance with T. H. Perkins, and started the Lake City Leader, as above stated.

Mr. McMaster was one of the most unselfish men ever identified with Minnesota journalism, and ranked among its brightest and ablest writers. Lute Taylor said of him, "McMaster was one of the purest, kindest and best men I have ever known." That he was also a man of forceful character is shown by the continued prosperity of the Leader while he was able to manage it.

THE ANOKA UNION.

The Anoka Union was the hundred and seventy-first paper in Minnesota. George W. Gray, the sole survivor of early Monticello journalism, claims to have started the Anoka Union as a sort of side issue in September, 1865. Gray had begun the Wright County Republican June 30th, 1859, and had worried along, printing news and delinquent tax sales for five counties, and whittling out basswood 3-em quads by the peck to help out. He ran the Republican until November 23rd, 1861, and then turned it into the Northwestern Weekly Union, which closed with a tax sale December 6th, 1862. Then he leased his plant to Sam Bennett, who started the Courier April 25th, 1863, ran fourteen issues and stopped. August 15th, 1863, the twain started the Northern Statesman. Gray soon became sole owner and editor, and hung on with a bulldog grip until May 6th, 1871, when the Statesman expired, with a tax sale to soothe its dying hours, and T. A. Perrine bought the plant. It was during the Northern Statesman period that Gray says he went over to

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Anoka and started the Union. He found tramping eight miles from Monticello to Anoka and back every day made his feet sore. So a few weeks later, when Granville S. Pease came along, it did not take Gray long to make a bargain with him, and shortly afterward Gray abandoned Anoka journalism. Pease had the usual hard time of it, in his early years with the Anoka Union, but he also stuck with a bulldog grip, and now, for many years, he has lived on "Easy street."

Volume II, No. 46, July 18th, 1867, is the first that I find of the Anoka Union in our Library. At that date H. A. Castle was editor, and G. S. Pease publisher; the size of the paper was seven columns, and it was Republican in politics. The date of beginning must therefore have been September 7th, 1865. At Volume IV, No. 47, July 22nd, 1869, the paper was enlarged to eight columns. At Volume VII, No. 16, December 26th, 1871, Castle retired; and three weeks later, January 16th, 1872, M. Q. Butterfield became editor. This arrangement continued to Volume VII, No. 40, June 11th, 1872, when the name of Butterfield disappeared without comment, and Pease went on alone, as he has continued to the present time.

GRANVILLE S. PEASE.

Granville S. Pease is a native of Albany, New York. He was born September 15th, 1845, and came to Minnesota in 1856, and was educated in the St. Paul public schools. He began his journalistic career as paper carrier and newsboy. April 2nd, 1866, he purchased a half interest in the Anoka Union, which was then about six months old, and became its sole owner June 1st following. This was before he was twenty-one years of age.

Strict attention to business and superb fitness for journalism have given him a standing in the profession second to no newspaper owner and editor in Minnesota. Politically, the Union is one of the most influential of the Republican journals of the state. Mr. Pease was elected secretary of the Editorial Association of Minnesota in 1889, and its president in 1892.

HOUSTON COUNTY JOURNAL.

Volume II, No. 31, July 2nd, 1867, is the first of the Houston County Journal that I can find. This indicates the date of first issue to have been December 5th, 1865. J. Smith and P. P. Wall were the publishers and editors, and the place of publication was Caledonia, Houston county. It was a seven-column Republican paper. The files run in the library to September 24th, 1867, and then skip to February 2nd, 1869, when Wall Brothers were running it, as editors and publishers. August 31st, 1869, is the last of it that I can find. Its number is a hundred and seventy-two.

BROWNSVILLE FREE PRESS.

The Brownsville Free Press was started in Brownsville, Houston county, December 15th, 1865. It was a six-column newspaper, and aimed to be independent in politics. Charles Brown was its editor. It ran until May 21st, 1869, and was then merged in a paper called Western Progress, which had been started the previous 28th of April. Western Progress was a four-column quarto, monthly, and was moved to Spring Valley, Fillmore county, in May, 1870. A year or two after this date, Charles Brown was taken to the St. Peter Insane Asylum, where he died June 26th, 1873. The Free Press was the hundred and seventy-third newspaper started in Minnesota.

CONCLUSION.

Finding that I could not cover the war period of Minnesota journalism with a single paper, I have made two by extending the time from January 1st, 1861, to January 1st, 1866, a total period of five years.

The new journals started during this period number forty-nine. Two of them, the St. Paul Press and St. Paul Union, ran dailies. Of these forty-nine journals only six are still running, under the names given them over forty years ago. These are the Scott County Argus, the

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Valley Herald, New Ulm Post, St. Cloud Times, Red Wing Argus, and Anoka Union. All of these live papers were started during the war years, and three of the six are Democratic in politics.

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Seven dailies were started during the Territorial period. These were the St. Paul Pioneer, St. Paul Minnesotian, St. Paul Times, St. Paul Free Press, Minnesota Democrat, afterward consolidated with the Pioneer under the name of Pioneer and Democrat, the Falls Evening News, and the Hastings Ledger. The Pioneer is the only daily of that period now alive.

Nine dailies were begun later, in the years 1858 to 1865. They were the Winona Review, the Minnesotian and Times of St. Paul, Winona Republican, Star of the North of St. Paul, the State Atlas of Minneapolis, St. Paul Press, Winona State, St. Paul Union, and St. Paul Evening Democrat. Of these dailies, only the Winona Republican, now the Republican-Herald of Winona, survives.

Of the one hundred and seventy three journals, other than dailies, started in Minnesota before January 1st, 1866, the twelve named in detail in the paper preceding this, and the New Ulm Post, St. Cloud Times, Red Wing Argus, and Anoka Union, making a total of sixteen, are now alive; and the first newspaper, the Pioneer, was begun April 28th, 1849. Ninety per cent of newspaper mortality in fifty-eight years gives a long mortuary list, but all honor to the dead, for every one helped to place Minnesota in the proud position she now occupies.